# The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℘ ct. discount for payment in advance.* | VOL. XXVI. | THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1849. | No. 3815 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.*

## STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE new Steam-packet EAGLE will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 2165

## STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above District on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 8 P.M.

Kellick's Wharf, August 9.

All Freight must be paid before shipment 2377

## FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE SCHOONER THISTLE will leave the Union Wharf for the above port This Day, Thursday, at three o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight ............ | 12 | 6 | per ton. |
| Passage ............ | 15 | 0 | each. |

2381

## FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner MARY ANN has been detained at the request of Shippers and Passengers; will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday next, at 3 P.M.

2382 WILLIAM DALTON.

## FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine A1 Packet Schooner HELEN, James Wilson, commander, is hourly expected from the above port, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.

2346

## FOR MORETON BAY,

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE favourite Schooner CHAMPION, of the burthen of 80 tons, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on Saturday, positively, wind and weather permitting. Apply on board; or to

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.

August 7. 2214

## FOR MORETON BAY.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

The whole of her cargo being engaged.

THE fast and powerful Schooner CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, of the burthen of 87 tons, will sail Thursday evening, wind and weather permitting. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.

August 7. 2215

## FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE fast-sailing Schooner OPALIA, G. Easton, master, will positively sail for the above river this morning, Thursday, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf; or to

2368 H. BRODIE, Jun.

## PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.

## FOR MELBOURNE,

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known first-class brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, will sail on Saturday, the 11th inst. The cabins of this vessel have been fitted in a very superior style—a separate stern cabin for ladies; beds, linen, &c., found on board. This vessel goes direct to the wharf, without the detention and annoyance of discharging any portion of her cargo into lighters.

## FOR GEELONG,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

The brigantine TRAZER, Captain Aldrich, will sail on Friday, the 10th instant. For freight or passage, by either of the above vessels, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 480, George-street.

2362

## FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine schooner, JOHN AND CHARLOTTE, 140 tons burthen, — Sturgeon master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

A mate wanted—Apply on board.

*This Vessel is chartered to proceed to Port Albert after discharging at Port Phillip, and offers a good opportunity for freight and passengers.* 2386

## FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE packet-brig William is now ready to receive Cargo, and will sail on Friday, 10th. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN THOM, Flour Company's Wharf.

2366

## ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 268 tons register, Henry T. Fox, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having most superior accommodation, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street.

*Shippers are requested to send down their freight at once, to prevent disappointment.* 1662

## ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

SHIPPERS by the SUSAN are requested to send the remainder of their goods to the Flour Company's Wharf without delay, to prevent disappointment. For passage, either cabin or steerage, having splendid accommodation, early application is necessary on board; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George street. 2207

## FOR THE MAURITIUS DIRECT.

UNDER POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE FINE BARQUE FANNY FISHER, 250 tons, Charles Harrold, commander, has room for about 50 tons, if immediate application is made. Very superior accommodation for passengers. For terms of freight or passage, apply to

HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.

Or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Sydney, August 4. 2059

## FIRST VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast-sailing newly coppered brig MARGARET, W. B. M'Leod, master, 260 tons burthen, is detained for a day or two, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. For cabin or steerage passage, having still a few berths disengaged, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Sydney, August 1.

*In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Margaret will not be able to call off the port of Newcastle, as previously advertised; all passengers from the Hunter River district, will therefore be under the necessity of joining her in Sydney. Their steerage passage down by the Hunter River Boats will be refunded them by the owner, on their embarkation in the Margaret.*

## MARGARET, FOR CALIFORNIA.

ALL Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passages, and get their printed receipts at this office in the course of to-day, or their deposits will be considered forfeited, and the berths re-let.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 1919

THE CHEERFUL, for California, having but two cabin berths disengaged, will sail positively on Monday next. She has room for a few intermediate and steerage passengers.

Early application must be made to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

ROBERT E. OGILBY, Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street.

Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money on or before the 7th instant. 2053

## WONDERFUL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH the kindness of a gentleman arrived direct from the Gold Country, per Despatch, the Captain of the Cheerful is enabled to give every information to intending emigrants.

Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf. 2113

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS TO CALIFORNIA PER INCHINNAN,

565 tons, Henry Pearse, Commander.

IN consequence of the late intelligence received by the Despatch, the sailing of this vessel will be delayed until the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. C. Catton, just arrived from California, having engaged to return by the Inchinnan, will receive goods on consignment, and give every information to such shippers and passengers by that vessel. For particulars apply to that gentleman, at his residence, 170, Prince-street, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, and 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

Also, to Mr. J. B. METCALFE; or R. TOWNS.

N.B.—An experienced surgeon will be provided on board. 2295

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

WILL SAIL POSITIVELY ON SEPTEMBER 1, FULL OR NOT FULL.

THE COURIER DE TAHITI. This vessel, sailing under the Tahiti flag, offers peculiar advantages to passengers and shippers of goods, and is allowed by the regulations of the Custom House at San Francisco, to proceed within forty miles of "the diggings," and has the same privilege as an American vessel. A large number of passengers, and a considerable quantity of cargo being engaged, an early application is recommended to the undersigned, who will afford every information to parties engaging.

The owner of the vessel will proceed in the ship.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 2319

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO FOLLOW THE COURIER DE TAHITI.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner DESPATCH, 139 tons, W. F. Plant, master, will carry a limited number of passengers and freight, for which early application is necessary, to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Or to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

*** As Captain Plant has just returned from San Francisco, every information will be given to passengers and shippers. 2298

## FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE STATESMAN, 550 tons burthen. In consequence of the alteration in the destination of the Inchinnan, the above vessel will be despatched early in August, taking a limited number of horses, which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Buchan Thomson; the Statesman will return to this colony, thus offering a quick return for the proceeds of horses, which will be guaranteed and paid by the undersigned for all horses consigned through him.

For particulars apply at the Wharf.

R. TOWNS.

Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point, July 16. 971

## HORSES FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A1 Ship SCOTIA, 778 tons register, Thomas Strickland, Commander, is laid on for the above port, in consequence of the Ajax being detained at New Zealand.

This ship has lofty and well ventilated 'tween decks, and will receive horses on board on the 15th proximo. A few stalls only are disengaged.

The cabin accommodations are of a superior description.

For freight or passage apply to ALEXANDER MACKELLAR, Esq., Braidwood, who proceeds in charge of the Stock; or in Sydney, to Captain Strickland, on board,

BROWN AND CO., or LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

Sydney, July 25 1449

## FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE LALLA ROOKH, A1, 360 tons, William Henry Percy Heins, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage (having first-rate accommodations, and carrying a *surgeon*,) apply to the Captain on board, to

F. EBSWORTH; or to J. B. METCALFE.

July 31. 1712

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new clipper barque EMPRESS, R. H. Goble, Commander, 405 tons.

This is a desirable vessel for shippers to New Zealand or India, having six feet three between decks, can be ready for sea in a few days. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

2010 Messrs. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

## FOR LONDON.

WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST, 446 tons, L. R. Myhill, commander.

This vessel only requires some wool to complete her loading, and will have quick despatch. Has excellent cabin accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply on board, to

BROWN AND CO.; or to LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

1463

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 SHIP DIANA, 575 tons register, Ellis Fletcher, Commander, will have quick despatch having all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her light freight engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; to

ABRAM BRIERLY, Sussex-street; or to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street.

August 1. 1842

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 British-built barque WEST INDIAN, 328 tons register, Robert Mills, commander. This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Mills, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or, to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

July 20. 1185

## FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast sailing first-class barque MARY WHITE, 330 tons, J. H. Walker, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

August 4. 2115

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE A1 BARQUE GLOUCESTER, Captain Tardiff. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Spring-street.

2918

## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE clipper schooner COQUETTE, now ready, and could be sent to sea in a few days.

A small party of friends inclined to purchase would scarcely find another vessel better adapted for the Sacramento River; and they might insure all the excitement of visiting the gold country, together with comfort and profit, if properly conducted.

Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry; or to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

To purchasers the latest information from a correspondent in San Francisco would be given.—R. T. F. 2297

## LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are instructe by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged.

The rates, therefore, will now be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings ........ | 7 | 6 |
| Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction ........ | 10 | 0 |
| Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction ........ | 12 | 6 |

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent, per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings ........ | 12 | 6 |
| Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction.... | 15 | 0 |

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building........ | 17 | 6 |
| Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between ........ | 20 | 0 |

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO.,

6224 Fort-street.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—In consequence of the heavy rain on Monday evening last, the Missionary Meeting advertised to be held at Surry Hills, was postponed. The meeting will be held This Evening (Thursday, 9th), at 7 o'clock, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Surry Hills. 2294

## AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE following resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Members of this Society held on Saturday, the 4th day of August, instant, is published for general information—

"That a subscription of One Guinea shall constitute a membership, with the following privileges, namely;—Two tickets for each exhibition, and free admittance for himself, and that such member be admitted at one o'clock to the Exhibition, with right to introduce Ladies on payment, of 2s. 6d. each, and Children, 6d. each. Members to be entitled to vote at General Meetings, and also to attend the Monthly Meetings of the Society. Members will also be privileged to introduce a friend at the Monthly Meetings."

Notice is also hereby given, that no tickets for admission at one o'clock will be disposed of except as above, and that the shilling admission will be at three o'clock as heretofore.

J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

Office, 416, George-street. 2205

## SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. Agents.

Spring-street. 5877

TENDERS are invited for the *immediate* supply of 150 to 200 tons of coals to the barque Phœnician.

To be left this day at the Office of SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Spring street, August 9. 2276

## ANCIENT ORDER OF ROYAL FORRESTERS.

COURT NO 426.

THE above Order will hold their second Anniversary Dinner, on Monday, the 13th August, 1849, at Host Holloway's, Blue Lion, corner of Market and Clarence streets.

Dinner on table at six P.M.

By order of the M.W.C.R., JOHN COX, Secretary.

2318

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND THE CHURCH SERVICE, Handsomely bound in roan, morocco, and velvet. JOHN SANDS.

386, George-street. 770

## CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, six cases Account Books, consisting of—

Ledgers, Journals, and Letter Books

Account Sales, Cash, and Day Books, of all sizes, and in every description of binding, which will be sold at low prices.

JOHN SANDS.

386, George-street, Opposite the Savings Bank. 769

## REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition, by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo. cloth.

The undersigned respectfully desires to inform the Australian public that he has bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which he has decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, 485, George-street.

*Directly* opposite the Barrack Gate. 5565

## OX TONGUES.

SUPERIOR OX TONGUES on sale at the Victoria Saloon, 274, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, at One Shilling each, or Ten Shillings per dozen. 2307

## YOUNG AND MATHER, MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, &c.

BEG to intimate they have taken a lease of those commodious premises situate at the bottom of Bathurst-street West, occupied by the late Mr. William Orr, Engineer. They are prepared to execute orders to any extent in the above branches, on reasonable terms.

They will also be happy to supply parties with duplicate castings of steam engines, mill-work, &c.; as in addition to their own patterns they have added to their list the extensive stock of the late Mr. Orr.

YOUNG AND MATHER would also beg to remind those gentlemen interested in Colonial Manufactures, that they are in a position to supply Winding, Pumping, Blowing, and Marine Engines—high or low pressure of any power, and on the most approved principle. They also execute plans for Grain and Woollen Mills, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, and Machinery in general.

August 7. 2180

M. O'NIELL, Tailor, grateful to his friends and patrons for the liberal support he has received at their hands since his commencing in business, which business he regrets to say he is once more compelled to abandon, from the same cause as on a former occasion, namely, the declining state of his health. In doing so he has allowed himself sufficient time to work up the bulk of his Stock, which is all new (he being only fifteen months in business), and well selected; he would particularly call the immediate attention of his Customers and the Public to an excellent lot of Brighton Beavers he has on hand, and in doing so he would remind them that as he purposes closing early in December, by which time they will be out of season, and as there yet remains a portion of the winter, he is anxious to make them up at very low prices, knowing, if not made, they would have to be sacrificed by an auctioneer.

M. O'N. has decided on making all other articles from his Stock for the price of the materials and workmanship, without looking for profit, his only object being to realize the cost prices of the materials. His patrons and the public will thereby have an opportunity of getting well-made articles of clothing, of good materials, made to their measure for prices they would have to pay for ready-made English or Colonial Slops. It is almost unnecessary to add the Terms will be Cash, as all book accounts close from this date, and all parties indebted to him are requested to settle their accounts as early as convenient.

M. O'NIELL, Tailor and Clothier, 555, George-street, Next the Bank of Australasia.

1876

## TO RESIDENTS AT THE GLEBE.

"THE "NONPAREIL" Omnibus leaves the Glebe, starting from opposite the entrance to the Ferry Road, every morning, at half past eight, and returns in the afternoon, leaving the Terminus, George-street North, at five. 2287

## ASTONISHING CURES, EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, ARE NOW OCCURRING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

CURE OF SCROFULA.

January 1, 1849.

THIS is to certify, that my daughter, Matilda Alcorn, aged 7 years, has been afflicted for the last three years with Scrofula, and after having been attended by several respectable practitioners, without success, I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines, which, after a continuance of about three months, *completely restored her to health*. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have been residing for the last twenty-two years.

R. ALCORN, Jerry's Plains.

Mr. Pinhey, Chemist, West Maitland.

RECENT CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.

To Mr. J. K. HEYDON,

SIR,—About eighteen months since, I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact I was so bad, that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did, and after the continued use of them for seven weeks, (according to the directions accompanying the medicines,) I am now entirely cured; and for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected I have great pleasure in giving it publicity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Ravensworth, Hunter's River, January 17, 1849.

CURE OF THIRTY-FIVE ULCERS.

Molong, September 21, 1848.

To Mr. J. K. HEYDON,

SIR,—I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Holloway, for my almost miraculous cure, after seven years of suffering, caused by exposure to wet and cold, and the undue use of mercurial medicines. When I first commenced to use the Pills and Ointment, I had thirty-five ulcers on my body, and a constant head-ache, and pains all over me. My throat had got so affected that I was obliged at last to live entirely on gruel. Having spent upwards of two hundred pounds in medicines and medical advice to no purpose, except that of making me worse, I tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, by means of which and the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. My feeling for others similarly circumstanced, as well as my gratitude to Mr. Holloway, compel me to send this communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH REED.

P.S.—I am at present in the employment of Messrs. Byers, Brothers, Meadows, near Wellington.

ANOTHER CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Campbelltown, April 11, 1848.

To Mr. J. K. HEYDON,

SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the public at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and was at last compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Sursill to try the medicine aforenamed, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.

I remain, &c., ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London; and of

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.

Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.

Mr. Ailder, chemist, Parramatta-street.

Mr. Cleary, boot and shoemaker, King-street East.

Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street. 2316

## FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS, 487, *George-street*,

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of parties requiring SPECTACLES to their extensive and complete assortment of BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, and other spectacles, from 1s. upwards.

Ladies and Gentlemen having spectacle frames of any description, the glasses of which have not been properly adapted to their sight, can have fresh pebbles or glasses fitted, and their sight suited with care and precision.

Cataract Glasses, and all kinds of glasses for telescopes. 2288

## WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

JUST LANDED, and on Sale by the undersigned—

A very large assortment of watches, amongst which can be recommended some silver double-cased hunting watches, patent levers, capped and jewelled in eight holes, with going fusee, to prevent any loss of time whilst being wound up.

Price £5 10s., warranted.

Also,

A lot of good and cheap American and other clocks

Watches, clocks, and jewellery, repaired by first-rate workmen on the premises.

RICHARD LAMB, 454, George-street.

A pair of large flatting mills, and an excellent lathe on sale. 1834

## FOR SALE,

19,000 FEET TWEED CEDAR, ex Comet, now landing at Stillwell's Wharf. Apply to H. BRODIE, JUN.,

2319 At Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

## GALVANIZED IRON, FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—50 Bundles Galvanized Iron, 48 x 14, and Galvanized Nails for ditto

This economical and in corrodible material is now in great demand for all *ironfastened* vessels, and has been tried with great success on coasting vessels for the last two years.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO. Ironmongers,

2300 450, George-street.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES,

NEW SPRING DRESSES.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have just opened upwards of one thousand (1000) new Spring Dresses, consisting of Delaines, Llamas, Challis, Balzorines, &c., from 7s. 6d. to 18s. 6d the dress of 12 and 13 yards.

George-street, Opposite the Post Office.

2224

## CARPETS AND RUGS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have on hand a large stock of Kidderminster, Imperial, and Brussels carpets and rugs, which they will sell at a great reduction from their former prices.

George-street,

2222 Opposite the Post Office.

## JUST RECEIVED,

EX JOHN BRIGHT AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has pleasure in informing his customers and the public, that he has just opened 20 TRUNKS OF GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he is enabled to offer at prices fully 20 per cent. below the usual price. Amongst them will be found the following, worthy of particular attention,—

Gentlemen's superfine cloth

Ditto Taglioni coats, from 25s.

Boys' ditto ditto, 16s.

Boys' Tweed coats, 7s.

Gentlemen's ditto, 7s. 6d.

Men's pilot coats, 10s.

N.B.—Clothing of every description made to measure, style, quality, and workmanship ensured. The Tailoring department being under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter, so long foreman to the Bee Hive. 464

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT

BEAVER COATS, WADDED AND QUILTED

GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY

AT CHISHOLM'S,

9655 Pitt-street.

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street, has received by the Phœnician—

Drab moleskins and cords

White and coloured linings

Dimity, crape, canvas, ginghams

Ticks Osnaburghs, stays, shirts

Umbrellas, gloves, and CALICOES. 2036

## EX PHŒNICIAN.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has received, ex the above vessel, a fresh stock of hatters' materials, of all descriptions; also, an excellent assortment of very superior velvet napped Paris hats, of the most approved and fashionable shapes, and of the very best quality.

The usual stock of military and naval regulation ornaments for hats and caps; gold and silver lace, cockades, &c.

French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street. 1989

## EIDER DOWN, FROM ST. PETERSBURGH.

THE undersigned having received a small quantity of the above highly celebrated Down, strongly recommends it to the Gentry of Sydney and its vicinity, as being, from its extreme lightness, very superior to Swans' Down for ottoman or couch pillows, &c.

Also, a large assortment of superior British-plate dressing-glasses, plain and with marble tops, which are offered at little more than half the usual prices.

Also, Morocco skins, in great variety, are offered to the trade at very reduced prices, at

G. C. HAYES' Upholstery and Cabinet Warehouse, 468, George-street,

2320 Next to Mr. Mort.

## BRAZIERS' AND SHEATHING COPPER.

## COPPER RODS AND NAILS.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Braziers' copper, 8, 10, 12, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 lbs.

Sheathing copper, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 ozs.

Copper rods, ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ 1, and 1¼ inch

Copper nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 1¾ inch

F. M'NAB,

2270 22, Macquarie-place.

WOOLPACKS.—A few bales of 9½ lbs., for sale by

2274 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

## FOR SALE,

1000 SHEETS of Muntz's Patent Metal, in equal proportions of 20, 22, and 24 oz.

THACKER AND CO.,

2134 541, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,

EX LATE ARRIVALS,

B. P. Rum, proof, in hogsheads

Ditto, ditto, 27 O.P., in puncheons

250 Half-cases Geneva

British Gin, in pipes

United Vineyard Co. Brandy

Sherry, in octaves and quarters

Malaga, in octaves

Port, in quarter casks

Spanish Red Wine, in quarters

Claret, in one dozen cases

Champagne, in three dozen cases

Assorted pickles, in pints

Assorted Fruits, in two dozen cases

Rock Salt

Epsom Salts

May's half-pint and pint inks

1d. 2d. and 6d. ditto

Paste Blacking

Metropolitan Washing Powders

FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Queen-street.

August 7. 2311

ON SALE at the WATERLOO WAREHOUSE—

Roman cement

Fancy wood and ivory knobs, for cabinet-makers

Hobart Town jams, got up in the London style

Quart pickles, Heaton and Co.'s

Sugar moulds

Copper refining pans

Pressed tumblers and wine glasses

BY sickles

Patent felt for vessels

Saltpetre

Brass cocks, brass spirit fountains

Brass tubing, brass force pump

One large billiard-room light

Tapioca

Glue

St. Ubes and dairy salt

Geneva, in hogsheads, pale and tinged

1968 COOPER BROTHERS.

## CALIFORNIA,

CLOZEAU'S pale brandy, in one doz. cases

Brandies of all kinds, in wood

Rum, colonial and B.P., of all strengths

Geneva and old Tom

A fine assortment of French wines, and other growths, comprising—

Champagne, clarets, Sauterne, Barsac, port, sherry, and Madeira

Cavendish tobacco, and cigars.

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, August 6. 2129

40 TUNS BLACK OIL 30 TUNS SPERM OIL For sale by

S. WILKINSON, Jun.,

2130 Macquarie-place.

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848

Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks

403 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

## FOR SALE,

VERY superior fresh Negrohead Tobacco, in boxes, equal to Barratt's, now landing, ex Courier.

THACKER AND CO.,

2200 541, George-street.

## SHINGLE TOBACCO.

2308 W. H. ALDIS.

## WHITENING.

50 CASKS of best Whitening, from 3 to 6 Cwt. each.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO., Ironmongers,

2301 450, George-street.

## FAMILY MOULD CANDLES,

MANUFACTURED expressly for family use, and packed in boxes of 25 lbs. each, to be had of the grocers generally, at 7d. per pound, or wholesale, of

W. B. ALLEN, Sussex-street.

P. S.—W. B. A. solicits a trial of these beautiful goods—he considers them the finest and cheapest Candles in the market. 1061

## ON SALE.

300 DOZEN of BYASS'S and ALLSOPP'S ale and porter

CHAMPAGNE, in baskets, one dozen

Ditto, in cases, one dozen

Ditto, in cases, three dozen

CLARETS, in one and three dozen cases

CORDIALS, assorted

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, in one dozen cases

BRANDY, RUM, HOLLANDS, &c., both in and out of bond

At I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street, Next to Mr. S. Lyons.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

## FOR SALE.

FINE DEMERARA RUM, 3 O.P., in hog-heads and puncheons

Bottled Ale and Stout

Geneva, in cases

Brandy (Martell's), dark and pale

Sugar—Java, Manila, and Mauritius

Tea—Hysonskin, in chests and halves

Rice, Pepper, Cloves, &c., &c.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

9728 Spring-street.

## BARRAT'S TWIST.

EX COURIER

25 HALF-TIERCES "Barrat's Twist" Tobacco, just landed from the Courier, the only really fine sample in the Market, and on sale at

JOHN STIRLING'S,

2251 559, George-street.

2000 DOZEN Bottled Porter, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, in 3 dozen casks, on sale by

T. G. SAWKINS, Billiter House,

2253 12, Bridge-street.

## BREWERS' ISINGLASS.

ON SALE,

FINEST Book Isinglass, for brewers

Also,

Fine cut isinglass, in 1lb. tins

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,

2299 450, George-street.

## PATERSON TOWNSHIP.

TO BE SOLD, 12½ acres in the township of Paterson, known as Mr. Hallen's ground, and which has extensive river frontage.

For particulars apply to Mr. RATTRAY, Bathurst-street. 2281

## MONEY TO LEND.

THE sum of £1000, on first-rate City Security at a low rate of interest; also, the sum of £900 in one or more sums, on City or Suburban Security. Apply to WHITTEMORE and DAINTREY, 555, George-street, Sydney.

2127

## TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

Payment—*Cash on delivery*.

WM. B. ALLEN,

2794 Sussex-street.

## ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS KERR, ESQ.

CREDITORS are particularly requested to attend a meeting to be holden at the Office of the undersigned No. 308 Pitt-street Sydney on *Thursday, 9th August next*, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of giving directions to the administrator in respect to matters of importance relating to the assets in this Estate and at the same time it will be convenient if Creditors (not having already done so) will furnish the administrator with proofs of their respective claims to enable their immediate audit.

THURLOW AND GRANT, Solicitors for the Administrator.

308, Pitt-street, July 20. 1171

## NOTICE.

TO GEORGE BENSON, JOHN WHITE, CATHERINE WHITE, AND OTHERS, OF THE NORTH SHORE.

YOU are all and each of you hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises known as the house and garden occupied by the late J. P. Robinson, Esq., deceased, situate in Neutral Bay, North Shore, and now in the occupation of the undersigned, as the law in such case made and provided will be rigidly enforced.

RICHARD ROGERS, Jun., Neutral Bay, North Shore.

N.B.—All cattle found in the garden will be impounded.

August 6. 2141

## NOTICE.

TO RICHARD ROGERS, JUN., AND ROGERS, AND FAMILY.

YOU are each of you hereby cautioned from trespassing on my Wharf and premises on the North Shore, known as the Wharf of the late J. P. Robinson, Esq., as the law in such case made and provided will be rigidly enforced.

GEORGE BENSON,

2235 Neutral Bay, North Shore.

## SINGLETON MAIL ROBBERY.

ALL persons are cautioned against receiving the undermentioned Order, the payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 36, £9 9s. 6d., dated Bolivia, 9th June, 1849, drawn on Flower, Salting, and Co., Sydney, in favour of Pitt and Preston, by R. and L. Irby. 330

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Phœnix, steamer, 108 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River the 6th instant. Passengers—Mr. Burgess, Mr and Mrs. Golding, Mr. Alderson, Mr. Newsom, Mr. Sharp, and twelve in the steerage.

August 8.—Helen, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Wilson, from Moreton Bay the 2nd instant. Passengers—Mr. Thompson, four in the steerage, and two prisoners.

### DEPARTURES.

August 8.—Swan, cutter, 32 tons, Captain Sholl, for Circular Head. Passengers: Mr. J. H. Munce, Mr. E. Rouse, and Mr. J. Wells.

August 8.—Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, for Twofold Bay, Port Phillip, and Launceston. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Dennis, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hibbard, Mr. W. Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Captain Pearson and two servants, Mr. Barber, Captain Cole and son, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mr. Inches, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Maples, Mr. Norman, Mr. Winnow, Mr Foster and three servants, Miss Foster, Mr. Flannigan, Mr. Currey, Mr. Riley and child, Mr. M'Allister, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. King, Mr. Falkner, two children, and servant, Mr. Polack, Mr. M'Cashy, Mr. Dywer, Mr. J. Bole, Mr. Walker, Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. J. Hervey, Mr. Walker and servant, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Mossman.

### CLEARANCES.

August 8.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston. Passenger—Mr. C. Randel.

August 8.—Hashemy, ship, 523 tons, Captain Ross, for Madras. Passengers—Mr. J. C. Lyall, Mr. R. Birrell, Mr. E. Edgehill, and Mr. Walthen.

August 8.—Mary, barque, 534 tons, Captain Grant, for Guam. Passenger—Mrs. Grant.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Chartley Castle and Mary, for Guam; Hashemy, for Madras; Peri, for Launceston; Eagle and Beaver, for Moreton Bay.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

August 8.—Comet, 34, Matthews, from the Tweed River, with 19,000 feet cedar; Ariel, 12, Foster, from Brisbane Water, with 350 bushels shells; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Stranger, 27, Croad, from Morpeth, with 800 bushels wheat, 30 bushels barley; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 34 tons coals; Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 206 hides, 100 bags bran, 95 bushels maize, 32 bushels wheat, 18 trusses hay, 5 casks beef, 3 calves, 1 bundle sheepskins, 21 pigs.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 8.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; Ariel, 12, Foster, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Jane Williams, 33, Lowther, for the Hunter, with sundries; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley; Port Phillip, 45, Rowley; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, for Newcastle, in ballast.

### EXPORTS.

August 8.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston: 10 hogsheads B.P. rum, George Thorne and Co.; 10 hogsheads B.P. rum, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 5 half-tierces manufactured tobacco, 130 tons coals, 4 bundles empty bags, J. S. Willis; 12 cases oranges, C. Gwatkin; 12 bundles empty bags, R. and E. Tooth; 8 bales wheat sacks, George Thorne and Co.; 2 cases black oil, Buyers and Lochhead; 10 bundles bags, W. Dean; 1 box oranges, R. Harnett.

August 8.—Hashemy, ship, 523 tons, Captain Ross, for Madras: 3 horses, Mark Dixon; 3 horses, H. Cohen; 4 horses, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 3 horses, 1 mare, J. Stewart; 2 horses, H. Tozer; 2 horses, George Thorne and Co.; 9 horses, J. C. Lyall; 16 horses, R. Birrell; 48 horses, A. Berry and R. Birrell; 6 rams, Colonial Storekeeper; 150 trusses hay, G. Thorne and Co.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

For Moreton Bay.—By the Eagle, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Quintin Leitch, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Auckland.—By the Susan, to-morrow evening, at six.

The Phœnix was bar-bound at the Clarence River, from Thursday until Monday last. Her cargo consists of 62 casks tallow, 12 casks pork, 150 hides, 140 bundles sheepskins, 6 bags maize.

The cargo of the Helen, from Moreton Bay, comprises 20,000 feet pine, 1000 staves, 5 bales and 80 loose sheepskins, 7 casks tallow, 10 hides, and 17 bales wool.

The John Bright, 591 tons, Captain M'Lean, sailed from Newcastle for Calcutta yesterday. Passengers—Mr. Maxwell, Miss Rose, and ten stockmen. Cargo—93 horses, Messrs. Dickson; 2 cases preserved meat, Mr. Dangar; 8 dogs, Mr Maxwell.

The ship Stirlingshire, from Sydney, arrived at Newcastle on Monday.

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR TO-DAY.

| August | | sun rises | sets | high water morn | even |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | THURSDAY | 6 44 | 5 16 | 11 18 | 11 38 |

Moon, last quarter, 11·37 P.M., August 11.

### ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 9,

Will be performed the drama entitled PAUL JONES, THE PIRATE. Paul Jones, Mr. Nesbitt; Lord Dalveen, Mr. Spencer; Airngray, Mr. F. Howson; Robin M'Grubb, Mr. Hydes; Justice Macmittimus, Mr. Rogers; Captain Corbie, Mr. Torning; Lieutenant Lucas, Mr. J. Howson; Lady Euphemia, Mrs. Rogers; Grace Joyson, Mrs. Guerin; Maud Paul, Miss Hart; Maggie Lauder, Madame Torning; Prudence Paul, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de Trois, Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. Favourite song, Madame Carandini. A Pas Seul, Miss Hart. To conclude with a new farce never before acted here, called THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE. Sir Peter Pattypan, Mr. Rogers; Captain Seymour, Mr. Spencer; Henry Rochfort; Mr. Willis; Natty Primrose, Mr. F. Howson; Mr. Hogsnorton, Mr. Hydes; Mrs. Briarly, Mrs. Gibbs; Rose, Madame Torning; Miss Helen Pattypan, Miss Hart. In preparation, Shakespeare's tragedy of Richard the Second.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We cannot insert anonymous replies to the letter bearing the signatures of medical gentlemen which appeared in yesterday's* Herald.

THE
# Sydney Morning Herald.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1849.

*"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."*

We have always had a great objection to enter into any ecclesiastical questions the discussion of which in a public journal is seldom productive of much good, and is but too often mischievous. Therefore we studiously avoided any reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. Russell, which, in the shape of advertisements, pamphlets, and reports, has, during the last two months obtained such an unhappy notoriety. Now, however, that it has been brought before the legislature, and an attempt been made to constitute the Legislative Council into a Court of Ecclesiastical Appeal, we consider it our duty to make a few observations, and they shall be very few, on the new phase which the case has assumed.

So far as Mr. Russell is concerned, we believe the opinion of the great majority of those who have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts is, that the sentence passed upon him is a most lenient one; that a minister who, on the morning of his ordination, could insult the Bishop to whom he had just promised canonical obedience, and from whose hands he was about to receive the most solemn rite of the Church, by the delivery of such a letter as Mr. Russell gave to the Bishop of Sydney and the Rev. Mr. Naylor, was not in a state of mind to perform the duties of a Christian minister, and that for that offence alone, a suspension *ab officio* for a short period was necessary. It must be remembered also that Mr Russell is only in deacon's orders; that he is so to speak on his probation before he is allowed to enter into all the privileges and duties of the ministry, and those who profess to be authorities say that the Bishop has summary power over deacons; with the views we hold, however, that is a point but of little consequence.

That the Bishop has jurisdiction in such matters is not disputed, and admitting for the sake of argument, that his Lordship was wrong in his judgment, we are at a loss to conceive in what manner the Legislature could interfere. The question was purely an ecclesiastical one, and the Legislature has no more to do with it, because it relates to the Church of England, than it would have if it related to the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, or Roman Catholics. Is it because the Bishop of Sydney holds an open Court, in which he deals with such questions, while Archbishop Polding administers ecclesiastical discipline privately, that the one is amenable to the legislature and the other is not. If not, what constitutes the difference? If the Church of England had any peculiar privileges from the Legislature, the case might be different; but every Act passed by the Legislature goes on the assumption that she has no superiority except that of numbers over other communions. Had Mr Lowe's motion been carried, we do not see in what manner the Governor could have complied with the request. His Excellency would have as much authority to apply to the Bishop for a copy of his last sermon as for a copy of his remarks in passing sentence upon Mr. Russell. Mr. Wentworth, with a degree of liberality corresponding with the general tenor of his political conduct, suggested that if the Bishop would not comply with the Governor's request His Excellency might dismiss him, and remembering perhaps that it is not within the power of the Government to interfere with one who cannot be removed from his office by any civil authority, he added, or he might stop his salary. This shows how much the matter was out of the province of the Council, and that to bring it forward at all was a mere waste of time, which, in the present state of public business was to be lamented.

The mode also in which Mr. Lowe dealt with the question was much to be reprehended. The tone of his speech, the language in which he permitted himself to speak of one whose age, office, and general character, demand the highest respect, even of those who differ from him, were painful in the extreme, and are calculated to damage Mr. Lowe as a public man. We are loth to impute motives, but certainly there was nothing in the facts to justify or account for the virulent scurrility with which he assailed the Bishop. Portions of his speech were nothing else but pure abuse. The comparison of the Bishop with some of the most infamous characters in history only excited a feeling of disgust against him who could utter such sentiments, and of sympathy for him against whom they were directed.

Twice has Mr. Lowe attempted to induce the Legislature to interfere with the discipline of the Church of England, and in both instances he has failed; and the division of Tuesday must have convinced him that in future attempts he will meet with no better success. But although the House marked its displeasure of Mr. Lowe's proceedings, there can be no doubt that such speeches as those made by the learned gentleman on Tuesday are productive of injury, not only to the Church of which the learned gentleman professes to be a member, but to the cause of religion generally.

### THE POSTAGE BILL.

Having disposed of our objections to the uniform rate of inland postage being fixed at *three-pence*, we must now consider the seventh and eighth sections of the proposed Bill, which fix the uniform rate of postage on a ship letter not exceeding half an ounce, at three-pence, in addition to the inland postage, and propose to make it compulsory "that the postage payable for letters transmitted by vessels beyond the sea, shall be paid by the sender."

Next to reducing the postage to the uniform rate of two-pence, which we have so repeatedly and so urgently advocated, some uniform scheme of oceanic postage must be adopted. The proposal of the Government in reference to ship postage is so wretchedly deficient in its advantages, that little benefit will be derived by settlers situated at a distance from post towns. The first objection that we urge to these two clauses is the making it obligatory on the sender to prepay the oceanic postage. The evil of enforcing prepayment of ship letters, leads now to frequent disappointment. An illiterate up-country settler, ignorant of the Post Office regulations, which require that a ship letter should be prepaid, posts it under the impression that it will find its destination; but which, from the sender's ignorance, never passes the portals of the office in George-street; or if the sender be aware of the regulation, and sends the letter by a servant, it not unfrequently happens that the ship postage, by the dishonesty of the servant, is never paid. How, then, can this be obviated? Elihu Burritt, "the American blacksmith," has for some time been urging the establishment of an ocean penny postage as a means of extending and strengthening the intercommunion of nations. During the last year the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, whilst on a visit to Paris, had repeated interviews with the Post Office authorities in France, on the expediency of reducing the present rates of postage on the letters passing between the two countries. It was only a few years ago that the prepayment of letters was abolished between France and England. At present the cost of a letter to or from France, if paid in England, is ten-pence, of which five-pence goes to each post-office, a rate which is obviously too high when compared with the inland rate of England, and with that of two-pence, which latter rate was to be the uniform rate of postage which had been fixed by the French Government, and which rate of postage was to come into operation on the first of January in the present year. The postal arrangement between England and France shows that prepayment has been abolished, and that an attempt has been made, probably now in actual operation, to reduce and equalise the postages.

But though Elihu Burritt's plan may eventually be adopted, any such international arrangement can only be regarded as a contingent probability to be worked out at a distant period; not so however the postage between Great Britain and her colonies. Prepayment of letters to and from Canada and England is optional, and is found to work well. Why then should a similar advantage be withheld from Australia?

The subject is not without supporters. Mr. Donaldson has a notice of motion, which comes on for discussion in the Council on Friday—

> That it is highly desirable, with a view to give effect to any measure which may tend to improve our means of postal communication generally, that an arrangement should be made with Her Majesty's Government at home, by which all letters may, at the option of the parties corresponding, be prepaid in full, in England or in the colony, for the whole distance, from the post town in one country to the post town in another. And that an Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that such instructions be given to the proper authorities for giving effect to this arrangement as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

The motion of Mr. Donaldson will not affect the present Postage Bill. If the Government have not the power to provide for the abolition of the prepayment on ship letters, and Mr. Donaldson's motion be carried, and his recommendations attended to by the Crown, the difficulty can be afterwards removed. And when the uniform rate of postage has been finally arranged by the Legislative Council, we shall suggest that the British Government should be memorialized to equalize the ship and inland postages.

The ninth section proposes to fix the rate of postage on parcels, legislative proceedings, periodical publications, bankers' parcels, patterns, prices current, and writs or proceedings of Courts of Justice, and the section says "for every such packet, not exceeding four ounces in weight, the postage of a single letter; for every additional ounce or portion of an ounce, but not exceeding sixteen ounces, one-fourth of the postage of a single letter,"—that is, the postage chargeable will be three-pence for four ounces, and three-farthings an ounce for every ounce after; but as farthings are not plentiful in Sydney, and the Post Office clerks are not bound to give change, the Government might as well have fixed the graduated postage at one penny per ounce beyond four ounces, a precaution which they have adopted in the postage chargeable on periodical publications.

But of all the clauses in the Bill the most serious innovation is the proposed postage on newspapers. The 15th section enacts—

> That printed newspapers forwarded by post shall be liable to postage of one half-penny for each newspaper: provided always that although newspapers may be sent by the post, and thereupon are subject to the rate of postage hereinbefore set forth, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post, but the same may be sent in the way most convenient to the parties concerned.

In a former article, we stated that we had been informed that to make up any deficiency in the postal revenue which might be expected by adopting an uniform rate of postage, Mr. Raymond, the Postmaster-General, had recommended a tax upon newspapers, and the section which we have transcribed too clearly proves that the Government have fallen in with Mr. Raymond's suggestions. If the object of this section be really to provide for a deficiency, we have two strong objections to raise to it; first, a trial should be given to an uniform rate of postage, to ascertain whether there will be any deficiency at all, or whether it will be greater than it is under the present system. And, secondly, if the preamble of the Bill, by which the Legislative Council will be pledged to make good any deficiency of revenue which may be occasioned by an alteration in the existing duties, be carried, the Legislative Council will be bound to provide for any deficiency which may occur.

Taxes on literature are most odious. In England the great aim has been to reduce them, and to extend knowledge and news. The postage of one halfpenny on a daily paper amounts to thirteen shillings a year, a sum which will prove a heavy tax on our subscribers, and as they have hitherto enjoyed immunities from newspaper postage, stronger reasons than a probable deficiency in the postal revenue should be urged before it be adopted. One of the arguments used by the Colonial Secretary for the infliction of this tax was to compensate for the great expense incurred in conveying newspapers to the different parts of the interior. A reason founded upon erroneous premises, for the Colonial Secretary did not attempt to fortify his argument by a single complaint on the part of mail contractors. And we very much doubt if the newspaper postage would ever be distributed by the Government as a compensation to those mail contractors who undertake the conveyance of the mails at a very inadequate scale of remuneration.

The Postage Bill makes no provision for the issue of money orders as remittances, and leaves the registration of letters still in an imperfect condition. A fee is to be charged by the Postmaster-General on the registration of a letter, "but such registration shall not render the Postmaster-General or the Post Office Revenue in any manner liable for the loss of any such post letters, or the contents thereof."

From the analysis we have given of a few of the most important sections of the Act, it is evident that the Government Postage Bill is not sufficiently liberal to meet the wishes and wants of the colonists. If the Bill has been merely introduced to pacify the public outcry for Postage Reform, and without any intention of its being carried we predict that the Government will find that public feeling is so strong in favour of a complete alteration in postal communication, that it will have to yield quietly to important alterations and amendments, or sustain repeated defeats.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from the Brickmakers' Friendly Society, praying that no provisions might be made in the Publicans' Bill which would prevent them assembling at a licensed house. Received.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from Mr. Henry Fisher, of the Glenmore Distillery, pointing out several matters of objection existing in the Bill before the House for the regulation of Distilleries. These points, he stated, had been submitted to the Government, and he understood that they were deemed reasonable. He had consequently made expensive alterations in his Distillery, but since he had done so, he had heard with dismay that it was proposed to give certain privileges and facilities to the wine-growers for the distillation of colonial brandy, which would have the effect of benefitting that class at the expense of the distillers generally. He prayed therefore that the distillers in the interior might be placed upon an equal footing with the distillers in Sydney. Received.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from the Officers of the Maitland Union Benefit Society, praying that they might be permitted to hold their meetings in licensed houses. Received.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from Messrs. Lipscomb and Pinhey, druggists, of Maitland, expressing an opinion that there was no immediate necessity for legislative interference with the trade of chemists and druggists, and praying that no such legislation might be resorted to in the spirit of the Bill at present before the Council for this purpose. Received.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from ninety-four landowners and others residing in the district of Wollombi, praying that no sum might be voted for the maintenance of a police magistracy in that district. Received.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from 175 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Liverpool, praying for a more equitable division of the sums appropriated to the purposes of denominational education. Received.

Mr. COWPER presented a similar petition from 210 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Campbelltown. Received.

Mr. FITZGERALD presented a similar petition from 220 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Penrith. Received.

Mr. NICHOLS brought in two Bills, for the introduction of which leave had been given on a former day,—namely, a Bill to provide for the care and education of infants convicted of felony and misdemeanor, and a Bill to punish frauds in trade, &c. He then gave notice of his intention on Friday next to move the first reading of both these Bills.

Mr. DONALDSON enquired of the Colonial Secretary whether a clergyman of the Church of England had been lately appointed to perform Divine Service to newly-arrived immigrants, and whether, if such appointment had been made—his stipend, or any portion of the same, was defrayed out of the territorial revenue, and if the latter was the case, then by whose authority such appropriation of this revenue had been made.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied, that a clergyman of the Church of England had been appointed to take the spiritual care of arriving emigrants who were members of that communion, on the urgent application of the Lord Bishop of Sydney. His stipend was to be paid in part from the territorial revenue, an equal amount being contributed from funds at the disposal of his Lordship. The amount to be paid from public funds was £100 a-year. The authority under which this expenditure was made was that of His Excellency the Governor, who had reported the matter home for the necessary sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

### CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR enquired whether there would be any objection to give precedence to his motion for the appointment of Mr. Foster as Chairman of Committees, remarking that it was absolutely necessary to make such an appointment before the orders of the day were gone into.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had no objection to the precedence asked for

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR now moved that John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster, Esq., be appointed to act as Chairman of Committees, in the absence of Henry Watson Parker, Esq., who is unable, for the present, to perform the duties of the office, in consequence of ill-health. He had, he said, received a letter that day from Mr. Parker, from which he learned that although that gentleman was better, he would still be unable to resume his duties for several days to come. In the first instance it was considered desirable that the honorable member for Cumberland, Mr. Cowper, who was experienced in the duties of the office, should be temporarily appointed to the chairmanship during the absence of Mr. Parker, but the other duties of that gentleman would not permit him to take this office, and the honorable member for Port Phillip having been applied to, had kindly undertaken to act during this interval. It might be said that this honorable gentleman was untried in the office, but his competency to perform its duties must be generally admitted by all who had observed his career in that House.

Mr. BOWMAN seconded the motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH had no personal objection to the gentleman named as a substitute for Mr. Parker, but he thought it was hardly fair to members on that side of the House, who had never been consulted, to have an elective member named as the substitute for a Crown nominee. He had no doubt that if Mr. Foster remained in his present position, they would have the benefit of his voice and vote in carrying out those reductions, which were admitted on all hands to be necessary. He should much rather, therefore, that the office should be temporarily filled by some hon. member holding his seat by the nomination of the Crown. He should consequently move as an amendment the appointment of Mr. Allen to this office, and he trusted that the hon. gentleman would accede to the wishes of the House by accepting it.

Mr. DONALDSON seconded the amendment. He conceived it the duty of every elected member to attend and vote upon the Estimates; and Mr. Foster, in particular, was specially pledged to advocate economy, by the motion which he had carried through the House on the previous evening.

Mr. ALLEN should have declined the honour of this appointment in the first instance if he had been asked to take it; and he should decline the honour now. He thought that the manner in which the Crown nominees were spoken of was most unfair, as those members were quite as capable of judging for themselves, and would be quite as conscientious in their votes as hon. members opposite.

Mr. HAMILTON thought also that this motion was most insulting to the Crown nominees, and believed the selection which had been made to be a most wise one. A Port Phillip member, who was not interested in the earlier items on the Estimates, ought to feel glad at being released from the obligation of voting upon them.

Mr. BERRY felt the insult to the Crown nominees to be a grievous one, and conceived that the position of a Crown nominee was more respectable than that of a representative and tool of publicans.

Mr. MOOR should neither vote for the appointment of Mr. Foster nor against it; but should have been better pleased if that gentleman had not been placed in nomination. He did not agree with the view taken by Mr. Hamilton as to the Port Phillip members, and he claimed for those members the right of voting upon every portion of the Estimates as freely as upon those relating to their own province.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY believed that the nominees of the Cown would be found consistent advocates of every measure of economy which could be resorted to without impairing the efficiency of the public service. There was a great narrowness of mind displayed in thus seeking to weaken the Crown nominees, who were already only half as numerous as the representatives, and he was quite sure in the selection of Mr. Foster the fact of his being an elected member was not taken into consideration, but only his fitness for the office.

Mr. FOSTER said, that he had not sought the appointment, and had even agreed to take it with some reluctance; but considering the peculiar nature of the case, and the temporary services required, he should have been ashamed of himself if he had refused to accede to the request. He wished it to be distinctly understood also, that if he should occupy that chair, every vote which he might be called upon to give, would be given, not according to precedents, but exactly as such vote would be given if he was not in that position.

Mr. LOWE thought it quite evident that the hon. gentlemen opposite had been consulted upon the matter, although the members on that side have no such advantage. It appeared to him that Mr. Foster had caught the House in a trap; for after having got them pledged to his resolution of the previous evening, he had taken means to deprive them of the consideration which had induced them to affirm this resolution, by taking from them his assistance on the consideration of the Estimates. As Mr. Allen had refused to sit, he should not vote for the amendment, but he should vote against the appointment of Mr. Foster, and leave the appointment to be made when the Council went into Committee.

Dr. DICKSON should vote against the appointment of Mr. Foster, for he did not think that the constituency which that honorable gentleman represented could spare his services.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL should vote for the appointment of Mr. Foster, not from any spirit of jockeyship such as seemed to influence honorable members opposite, but because he thought that this gentleman was best fitted to perform the duties satisfactorily. He, for one, had never been consulted on this matter, and he did not believe that there had been any consultation upon it besides a private and friendly communication with the Colonial Secretary. It was certainly not a Government proposition.

Mr. LAMB should also vote for the appointment of Mr. Foster, believing him to be the best qualified for that office. If the votes should be equally divided, the honorable members opposite would doubtless have the advantage of the honorable gentleman's vote, and this ought to be sufficient to meet their views.

Mr. WENTWORTH withdrew the amendment, but stated his intention of voting against the original motion.

Mr. MARTIN said that, according to the practice of the House of Commons, members appointed to any particular duty were bound to take up that duty unless some very special reasons existed for not doing so. He was surprised therefore, at the refusal of Mr. Allen—the amendment was not intended to convey any insult to the crown nominees, but merely to diminish the strength of the Government, for the had ascertained by experience that honorable members opposite, although acting probably from the best motives, were usually disinclined to vote in favour of reduction to any material extent.

Mr. NICHOLS was certain that the honorable member opposite who had sneered at the representation of publicans, would never be returned as the representative of any constituency, and he had yet to learn that there was the slightest ground for the many disparaging allusions which were made to this, for the most part, respectable class. He was of opinion that the office of Speaker was intended by the British Legislature to embrace that of Chairman of Committees, and he should therefore not vote for the appointment of any person to this office, but least of all should he vote for the appointment of Mr. Foster, whose exertions were needed in his present position.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR said that unless he had had the property of ubiquity, it would have been scarcely possible for him to consult all the honorable members who seemed to think they ought to have been consulted. In point of fact the first person he consulted, after speaking to Mr. Foster, was the honorable member for Cumberland, Mr. Cowper, who concurred in the propriety of the selection, and in thinking that this was a very favourable opportunity of paying a compliment to that part of the territory from which they were about to be separated. Of the gentlemen who had severally filled the office of Chairman of Committees, two had been representative members, and he had heard no single reason advanced against this motion which was deserving of the slightest weight, for by none had the fitness of Mr. Foster for the office been denied, and this was the real point at issue.

The House then divided upon the motion, with the following result.

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hamilton | Mr. Lowe |
| Commander of Forces | Wentworth |
| Collector of Customs | Donaldson |
| Mr. W. Macarthur | Dangar |
| Allen | Nichols |
| Lamb | Oakes |
| Bowman | M'Intyre |
| The Attorney-General | Cooper |
| Auditor-General | Fitzgerald |
| Colonial Secretary | Dr. Dickson |
| Mr. Cowper | Mr. Martin (teller) |
| J. Macarthur | |
| Berry | |
| Suttor | |
| The Colonial Treasurer (teller.) | |

Ayes ........................ 15
Noes ........................ 11

Majority for the motion .... ..... 4

The SPEAKER having informed Mr. Foster of his appointment, by this resolution, to the office of Chairman of Committees,

Mr. FOSTER thanked the House for the honour which had been conferred upon him.

### STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Standard Weights and Measures Bill.

The object of the Bill was simply to regulate weights and measures in this colony, by standard weights and measures received in the colony, stamped and verified at the Exchequer at Westminster.

The Bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee upon it.

The first clause, adopting the weights and measures as standards instead of those at present deposited in the Treasury, after the first of January next, was passed.

The second clause, applying the provisions of 3rd Wm. 4, No. 4, to standards hereby adopted, was passed.

It was suggested a clause should be introduced into the Bill applying the law to weights used for wholesale dealers.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow, (this day).

### THE GIN BILL.

The second reading of the Gin Bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day).

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The order of the day for going into Committee on the Estimates for the Expenditure of the year 1850, and the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1849, having been called,

Mr. COWPER rose to move the resolution of which he had given notice yesterday, and which stood on the paper of that day in his name. That notice was, that this Council declines to vote any sums for public works, until an efficient department is established for conducting them. He saw, from the Supplementary Estimates for 1849, into the consideration of which they were now invited to enter, that there were many works for which it was proposed to vote money, which had hitherto been conducted so unsatisfactorily, that the Council might not think it desirable they should be continued, without some guarantee was given that they would be hereafter more efficiently managed. One of these items was, he found, the sum of £500, being a farther sum towards completing the new Sydney Museum. He, Mr. Cowper, was not one who would deny that it might be very correct and proper to expend a moderate sum in the erection of a museum. But he must protest against the very large sum which had already been spent on the building, and the additional large expenditure which its completion must involve. He was quite convinced, that had the House ever contemplated that the expense of this building would have amounted to the sum already spent on it, from the very unsatisfactory manner in which its erection had been conducted, that they would never have voted any money for any such purpose at all. The amount that would be required was double what the estimated expenditure was; and so very unsatisfactory was the manner in which the money had been expended, that the Committee of the institution had actually requested that the disbursement of the sums voted might be taken out of the hands of the Colonial Architect and be placed at their disposal. If it could be made out that these funds could have been more usefully or more economically applied by the Committee than by the Colonial Architect's department, then he thought it was evident there must be some ground for charges against this department. It had been long a matter of general and serious complaint that the large funds which went to this department were not disbursed with that efficiency and economy which were requisite for the due maintenance of the public service, and in some instances the Colonial Architect had been divested of the control of these funds, which had been given, as in the case of the new National School, to the Board of Management. It was the course which had been adopted in this instance which made the Committee of the Museum anxious to have the management of the funds voted for that institution, and the disbursement of which hitherto they complained of as having been so unsatisfactory. There was also another item in the Estimates to which much objection was felt both in the Council and out of doors. He alluded to the sum of £1000 towards completing the enclosing wall of the new Cemetery. He (Mr. Cowper) had not seen the work since it was commenced, but the spot had been visited by his honorable friend the member for Durham, whose description of it, and the nature of the work, would probably amuse the House. It seemed to be, from his account, and also that of other persons who had consulted with him on the subject, a very doubtful question, whether this wall could ever be completed at all. Even at present a great portion of it was buried in sand, which was constantly accumulating. There was one other work, which, although it did not appear in the Supplementary Estimate for the present year, had attracted considerable attention from that House. He alluded to the proposed erection of a lighthouse on Gabo Island. It was the opinion of many honorable members, that a large amount of money had been wasted in this work. It was possible, nay even probable, that the Select Committee now engaged in an enquiry into that subject, might recommend the work to be continued and carried out; but it was a question, whether they would not recommend another site for the erection of the light-house than that originally proposed. At all events, if the work was proceeded with at all, it was necessary, for the satisfaction of that Council, and of the public, that it should be known that the work was placed in the hands of some competent person, or was conducted on some efficient mode, in which they might place confidence. It was not his wish unnecessarily to impute blame to the Colonial Architect, but it was a notorious fact, that throughout the colony there was the greatest want of confidence in the department over which he presided. There was scarcely any work which had been carried on by his department against which complaint had not been made. There was the new Government-house, the Gaol at Darlinghurst, the Museum, and the Burial Ground, all were subjects of constant complaint and dissatisfaction, and yet all these buildings had been under the entire control and management of Mr. Lewis. Nor was his ill success confined to new buildings, but even in repairs to old ones. The repairs to the old Government-house at Parramatta amounted last year to £800, and in many other instances the expenditure in this way had been very unsatisfactory. Very large sums of public money passed through the hands of this department, and it was therefore highly necessary that it should possess the confidence of the public. But it had long since failed to receive this confidence. About three years ago, a Committee to enquire into the working of this department was granted to the late honorable member for Durham (Mr. Windeyer), and the system which was adopted in it. As a member of that Committee he had ample opportunity of seeing what the system was, and he must certainly say that the result of the enquiry was sufficient to destroy any confidence that he (Mr. Cowper) ever had in the department, and he had always regretted that it was not thought desirable to print the evidence which was taken before that Committee. That evidence, however, was forwarded to the Executive, with an address from the Council, but he did not find that any steps had since been taken to remedy the evil, except, indeed, an application made last session for additional officers to this department, and which application was acceded to by the House. He could not say that this was the state of things which ought to exist, and the advantages which arose from this department were by no means looked upon as commensurate with the large sums that were spent by it throughout the whole country. This feeling prevailed. There was the gaol at Goulburn and the gaol of Bathurst, both of them much complained of. The former, indeed, from whatever cause, was admitted on all hands to be a disgrace to any mere novice in the art of building. Since the Council had been established, the sum which had been spent for works conducted or controlled by this department was from £205,000 to £210,000, £50,000 of which had been spent on the Port Phillip side. This was a very large sum, and he hoped the House would not go on to entrust the expenditure of it to any department they did not feel to be perfectly competent. The public ought to know that their public buildings were well and economically built, and that their money was not actually thrown away, as had been the case on Gabo Island. He did not wish to be severe on Mr. Lewis, but he must say if that gentleman had gone down to the spot himself and examined it, he did think the disastrous result and expenditure would have been avoided. The very contract in its form showed great evidence of want of foresight, as it contained a clause to enable the Government to change the site of the light-house. If the House agreed with him on this subject, perhaps it would be well at once to go into a select committee to enquire into it. It was not his wish in any way to embarrass the Government, but before the Council could proceed to vote these sums, he thought they should have some security that the present system would be modified and improved. It was the first session of a new Council, and as they had session after session before called Mr. Lewis before them, to examine him as to details, and had still failed to elicit any satisfactory information, he thought they had better resort to some other steps to secure the efficiency of this department.

Mr. MARTIN felt bound to vote against the motion of the honorable member who had just sat down—he did not think there could be two opinions, either in that House or out of it, as to the numerous grounds of dissatisfaction which prevailed against the department of the Colonial Architect. He should not go into any detail of these complaints, which were in fact so well known that it would be wearying the patience of the House to repeat them. But he took it that if that House should be of opinion that any department of the Government was inefficient or untrustworthy, that it would be the duty of the House to enquire into the justice of any complaints against that department in the fullest way, and then to address the Executive on the subject. The resolution of the honorable member did not go that effect; nor in fact did it find any particular fault, while it did imply a censure. Now, he objected to censuring any department by implication. If there were grounds for censure that House had a right to represent it to the Executive, and they should do so in the most open and direct way. He thought, therefore, that the proper course on the present occasion would be for the Council to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the conduct of this department, and if that Committee should report that blame attached to any officer connected with it, the House should then address the Executive on the subject.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The honorable member for Cumberland, in proposing this motion, had stated that it was not either his wish or intention to embarrass the Government by it, of course he (the Colonial Secretary) was bound to give him credit for that assertion; but he must inform the hon. member that if this motion were carried, it would tend very seriously to embarrass the Government. The subject of the conduct of the public works of the colony generally, had been under the consideration of the Government, and he was free to admit that many of these works had not been carried out so satisfactorily as was desirable. In particular the works which had been specially alluded to had been unsatisfactory. The Sydney Museum, the new Cemetery, and the Lighthouse at Gabo Island, had all given rise to great delay, and what was extremely inconvenient, the cost had much exceeded, in every instance, the sum asked for by the Government, and voted by the House. In all works of this description it was highly desirable that a specification as exact as possible should be made out, in order that a correct estimate might be formed. The Museum had, however, cost more than double the estimated cost, the Cemetery would doubtless cost more than treble the amount. (Cheers.) He had that day had an opportunity of seeing the Colonial Architect, and of conversing with him on the subject of this motion, and that officer had clearly expressed to him that he had no wish to be continued in the public service if he had not the confidence of the Government; and that if any more satisfactory arrangement could be made, he was quite willing to withdraw from the occupation of his office. As yet, however, the Government had had a very short time to consider the matter, the motion having been only put on the paper yesterday; and he was in some doubt as to what would be the best course to take in this matter. It was possible that the department of the public service might be more satisfactorily conducted under the control of a Board of Works; but as such Board must necessarily consist of paid officers, he feared it would lay the Government under the imputation, with which some hon. members were always so ready to visit it, of a fondness for making new appointments with large salaries. There would be also some difficulty in finding suitable materials for such a Board. He had often thought a Board would be more satisfactory in many respects. But it would be quite clear that such a Board could not control the Public Works of Port Phillip. The Government, however, would take all these matters into consideration, before they matured their plans, and likewise as to the obtaining officers properly qualified. He hoped, therefore, that as it was not intended to go into the Estimates that night that the honorable member would consent to withdraw his motion, and proceed with the items on the Supplementary Estimates. Many of these items were for works in progress at Port Phillip, and much inconvenience and dissatisfaction would be caused by the suspension of such works, by any delay in voting the money for their continuance. He would pledge himself that the subject should be taken into the immediate consideration of the Government, and in a few days, when the Executive had had time to mature its plans, he hoped to be able to come down to the House with some specific proposal on the subject. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOWMAN did not feel sorry that this motion had been brought forward by the honorable member for Cumberland, and if he thought fit to press it, he should feel bound to support it. He had long been of opinion that much ground of complaint existed, as to the expenditure of the public money on public works. It was only a day or two ago, when travelling on the Bathurst road, he had seen two new toll houses which had been erected, the expense of both of which might have been saved by the repair of the Old Stockade at a very trifling cost. He did not wish to cast blame on the Colonial Secretary or any other officer of the Government, but he did think it was quite time that an efficient board of works was appointed.

Mr. WENTWORTH was not quite so sure that the House would concur in the appointment of a board of works. Looking at the state of the finances of the colony, it seemed to him that the time was rapidly coming when they would have no money to expend on these works, and they would then find themselves in the possession of an expensive board, with no work to do. Nor could he see that any contemplation of the appointment of such a board was implied in the motion of the honorable member for Cumberland. The motion of the honorable member confined itself to allusion to a defect existing in a department of the Government, and all it sought for was the remedy of that defect. There were many departments of the Government, each of which was distinct, and to a certain extent independent; and if any of those departments were defective, either from the want of an inefficient head or otherwise, he thought the best way was to dismiss the inefficient officer, and appoint an efficient one. It had been conclusively shown by several members on a former evening, that the amount to be expended in the coming year for public works was less by some £13,000 than what it was last year; that the sum appropriated to these purposes was year by year growing less; while the expense of the various establishments of the Government were increasing. The one was gradually dwindling away into nothing, the other was growing to an enormous size. He was grateful to the hon. member for having brought this motion forward, as for a long while past a growing doubt had existed in his mind as to the efficiency of this department, a doubt which had considerably increased by the tremendous mistakes which had been made in almost every instance in estimating for these works. If they had varied only slightly from the estimate—had they been anything near the mark, they might have been passed, but with a building like the present one there could be no excuse. Whatever might be the excuse for the disaster at Gabo Island, where an enormous expense had arisen, unexpectedly, from a quicksand interfering with the foundation, or at the Cemetery from a similar cause, no such palliation could be offered in favour of the Museum, where a good foundation was found a few feet below the surface. In the two former instances, perhaps, no one could predicate the causes by which the expense was caused, but these causes did not exist in the case of the Museum. In this instance, therefore, a gross mistake must have been made, for not only had more than double the amount of the original estimate been already spent, but a large sum more would be required before the building could be completed. However reluctantly he might arrive at it, therefore, he was forced to the conclusion that there was inefficiency somewhere in the department of the Colonial Architect. He did arrive at it reluctantly, as he had long known that gentleman, and believed him to be a scientific man. But whether it was with the head of the department or otherwise, it was plain there was inefficiency somewhere. If he had not had able assistance or competent deputies to manage the business of the office, no doubt the matters complained of would be very much extenuated; but if such had been the case it was the duty of Mr. Lewis to have gone to the head of the Government, and say so. He (Mr. Wentworth) must, however, agree with the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland, that this motion was not brought forward in a manner which he could entirely approve. He agreed that the course the House ought to adopt in this matter was, to make a direct inquiry through a Select Committee, and report the result to the Head of the Government. They found, however, by the statement of the honorable Colonial Secretary, that such a course as this was no longer requisite, as Mr. Lewis had expressed himself ready to withdraw from the public service, if such a step was deemed desirable, or in the event of any new arrangement being made. He thought, therefore, that it was but reasonable that the Government should have time to mature its plans in this matter, and he also thought that it would be inconvenient and unjust towards the people of Port Phillip, who made no complaint of the officer who managed the department in their district, if the public works were unnecessarily suspended. He therefore hoped his honorable friend would accede to the suggestion of the honorable Colonial Secretary, and withdraw his motion.

Mr. COWPER, after the pledge of the honorable Colonial Secretary, could have no objection to withdraw the motion.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Council then went into Committee for the consideration of the Estimates for 1850, and the Supplementary Estimates for 1849.

The COLONIAL TREASURER proposed, to meet the travelling expenses and other contingencies of the medical adviser to the colonial Government, £30.

Mr. WENTWORTH wished to know whether these duties were paid for out of colonial or English funds?

The COLONIAL TREASURER: These were all colonial duties.

Mr. WENTWORTH thought that it would be better that this officer should be made visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek.

Mr. COWPER quite agreed with the suggestion of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that this officer should be appointed visitor of the Asylum. It was a matter of growing complaint that the Superintendent of Water Police should be more constantly on the spot to attend to his own peculiar duties, rather than being taken away on visits to Tarban Creek.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Whilst he agreed that the suggestion of appointing this officer visitor to Tarban Creek was valuable, still he did not think it would be just to decrease the salary which the Water Police magistrate received for this duty, combined with the very onerous duty of visiting magistrate at Cockatoo.

Mr. LAMB confirmed the statement of the honorable member for Cumberland, that great grievance was felt by the shipping interest at the repeated absences from his duties of Water Police magistrate which this appointment of visitor to Tarban Creek involved. The shipping of the port paid a heavy rate for the police purposes, and considered they had a right to have the constant attendance of a magistrate.

Mr. NICHOLS agreed with the last speaker.

The vote was then passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, in aid of the district hospital at Port Macquarie, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions, £200. This was a sum equal in amount with that given to other hospitals in the colony; but could only be claimed on payment of subscriptions to an equal amount. Passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, for stationery and other contingent expenses of the Denominational School Board, £50. Passed.

POST OFFICE CLOCK.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved for providing a clock for the exterior of the General Post Office, a further sum of £50. This was in addition to a sum of £100, formerly voted for the same purpose.

Mr. NICHOLS wished to know why it was necessary to send home for this clock. He thought it might well be left as a job for the clock makers in the colony.

Mr. MOOR wished to know why clocks should be dearer in Sydney than in Melbourne, as he found only £100 had been voted for a clock in the latter place.

The vote was then passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved—to meet the expense of replacing the buoys in the harbour of Moreton Bay, of anchors, chains, and other articles, and of the hire of a schooner, £94 19s. 6d. Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for providing and erecting a new flag staff and semaphore at the signal station, Port Phillip, £138 10s. Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved for travelling expenses to Van Diemen's Land, of the Civil Engineer superintending the construction of the dry dock at Cockatoo Island, £50.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained with regard to this vote that on his late visit to Hobart Town, His Excellency Sir William Denison had very kindly offered to impart to the Civil Engineer employed on the Dry Dock, his views with regard to the formation of such works. Sir William Denison was perhaps the highest authority in the world on the subject of the construction of docks: the Woolwich Docks, and also the docks at Bermuda, having been constructed under his superintendence. The Engineer would take the whole of the plans down with him, and receive the opinion and instructions of Sir William, a course which he believed the Dry Dock Committee considered desirable, but it was thought necessary to come to the Council for a vote for the money.

The vote was passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, towards completing the new Sydney Museum, the further sum of £500.

Mr. DONALDSON strenuously opposed the motion. Already twice the money had been spent on this miserable building that the estimated cost had been. He regretted much the Council had ever been induced to vote one shilling towards it. They were not in a position to afford such luxuries as museums, and sooner than incur this additional extravagance, and the vote of another £1000 on the estimates for 1850, he would rather see the building sold by auction, and the proceeds replaced in the colonial revenue.

Mr. LAMB thought if they were voting a sum in the beginning, it would be too high for a museum—but so much having been already spent upon the building he should not like to see it abandoned. It having been suggested that the rain came in at the roof, and that this sum was necessary to keep the building from sustaining injury and decay, the sum was voted for the purpose of covering the building in.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved towards completing the enclosing wall to the new Cemetery, the further sum of £1000.

This vote was strongly opposed by Mr. DONALDSON, Mr. WENTWORTH, Mr. LOWE, and Mr. NICHOLS, on the ground that the site was so ill chosen, that if ever the enclosing wall were completed, it must be an enormous expense. Mr. Wentworth suggested if a cemetery really were so earnestly wanted, it would be cheaper and better to buy a piece of land, and fence it round with a good iron-bark fence.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the item be postponed.

After some little discussion, the House divided on the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 14 to 13.

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hamilton | Mr. Lowe |
| Colonial Secretary | Cooper |
| Attorney-General | Oakes |
| Auditor-General | Suttor |
| Collector of Customs | Dickson |
| Mr. Cowper | Moor |
| Berry | Wentworth |
| J. Macarthur | Martin |
| Lamb | Macintyre |
| Bowman | Nichols |
| W. Macarthur | Fitzgerald |
| Allen | Danger |
| Commander of Forces | Donaldson (teller.) |
| Colonial Treasurer (teller.) | |
| 14 | 13 |

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for providing furniture and fittings, and for introducing gas into the Government Printing Office, £100 Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for extending the sewer and filling in ground adjoining the Queen's Wharf, Sydney, £100. Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for repairing the Government Wharf, Morpeth, the further sum of £20 7s. 11d. Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for the construction of drains at the Brisbane ferries, in order to draw the rush of water from the landing places, £83. Passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, for repairing and upholding the breakwater at Newcastle, £600.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that as soon as this vote was passed, it was the intention to send down fifty men to be employed on this work, which it was found could not well be done by contract.

The vote was supported by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, and Mr. M'INTYRE, who contended that it was most important to maintain this port, particularly, as on the commencement of steam communication, it would be exceedingly valuable as a coal depôt. In reply to a question from Mr. NICHOLS, it was stated by the COLONIAL SECRETARY that the convicts whom it was proposed to send to Newcastle for the repair of the breakwater, would be a selected or probationary class, who would be lodged in the old gaol, and would be marched backward and forward to their work without a military guard. The sum was then voted.

The next item was the following—For the repair of the Blue Mountain Road, the amount of the rent of the toll gate at Seventeen-mile Hollow, £575.—Mr. SUTTOR called attention to an adjoining toll gate which was stated by the COLONIAL SECRETARY to have been omitted by clerical error; and it was understood that a separate vote would be taken for this omitted item. It was also explained that these sums would be expended under the direction of Captain Bull, who had undertaken to perform the duty for 6s. per diem, and forage allowance for one horse. Mr. DONALDSON was of opinion that the superintendence ought to be entrusted to the inhabitants of the district, and quoted the case of an erection of a bridge in the county of Durham, where a similar course had been adopted.—The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the course proposed was by far the most economical one, and pointed out that in this part of the country there was no population by individuals from which the work could be superintended.—Mr. SUTTOR bore testimony to the efficiency of Captain Bull, and stated that petitions for his retention had been presented by the inhabitants of the districts. The road, he said, was in a very bad state, and he was satisfied that the repairs could not be carried out unless some person was paid to superintend the work.—Mr. DANGAR said that there were no superintendents of roads in the northern districts, and he saw no reason for maintaining such an officer on the western roads.—To this Mr. SUTTOR replied that there was no toll in the north as in the west, but Mr. DANGAR rejoined that if the northern roads were put in the same state of repair as those in the west the people would gladly pay toll.—Mr. MARTIN stated that part of the line had been well superintended by the people of the Penrith district, and another part of the line was formerly under the superintendence of the Hartley Bench, when Captain Bull was appointed to a vacant office in the superintendence of a vacated stockade, and received this charge.—After a further discussion, in the course of which it was explained that the salary of Captain Bull would not come out of the present vote, the amount was granted.

The following was the next item:—For the repair of the Campbelltown and Cawpasture Roads, the amount of the rents of the toll gates at Crane's Hill and Denham Court, £500. Attention was called by Mr. J. MACARTHUR to the fact that there was a difference of £100 between the amount of receipts notified in the *Government Gazette* and that proposed to be now voted.—The COLONIAL SECRETARY believed that part of the amount had been expended for toll houses and gates, but was not quite certain. He stated, however, that all these funds were expended upon the roads where they were raised. He also explained that at present these sums were expended under the direction of the Surveyor General's department, except at Parramatta, where the District Council performed the duties of superintendence. Ultimately, however, they would be placed under the Road Trusts, which were at present in abeyance. The motion was postponed in order to enquire as to the reason of the discrepancy pointed out by Mr. J. Macarthur.

The next item was the following:—For keeping in order the Inner Government Domain, Sydney, viz.: overseer, at 3s. per diem, from 1st January, £54 15s.; two labourers, at 15s. per week each, £78 4s. 3d.; total, £132 19s. 3d. A reduction of this sum to £78 4s. 3d. was proposed by Mr. DONALDSON, but the vote was wholly opposed by Mr. NICHOLS and Mr. MARTIN, who contended that as this place was maintained for the pleasure and convenience of the Governor, and as the latter received from the colonists an excellent salary, he ought to pay the expenses out of that salary.—The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not consider it fair that the Governor should be expected to pay these expenses, the establishment being the property of the colony, and not the private property of His Excellency.—Mr. LOWE opposed the vote, contending that the Governor being well paid, and having besides every means of increasing his emoluments by travelling expenses and otherwise, ought at all events to bear the necessary expenses of his establishment—and this was one of these expenses.—Mr. WENTWORTH and Mr. LAMB also opposed the motion, and the amendment having been withdrawn, the Council divided upon the original proposition, with the following result:—

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Commander of Forces | Mr. Lowe |
| Attorney-General | Cooper |
| Collector of Customs | Moor |
| Colonial Secretary | Wentworth |
| Auditor-General | Martin |
| Colonial Treasurer | Oakes |
| (teller) | Berry |
| | Fitzgerald |
| | Nichols |
| | Cowper |
| | Hamilton |
| | Macarthur |
| | Bowman |
| | Suttor |
| | Dr. Dickson |
| | Mr. Dangar |
| | M'Intyre |
| | J. Macarthur |
| | Allen |
| | Lamb |
| | Donaldson |
| | (teller.) |

Ayes ............................ 6

Noes ............................ 21

Majority against the vote .. 15

The following were voted without opposition:—To complete the repairs of gates and fences in the Botanic Gardens and Inner Domain, the further sum of £40; to continue the repairs of the roads and walks in the Outer Domain, the further sum of £30; amount to be expended, under the superintendence of the Committee of Managament, on the improvement of Hyde Park, £100.

A vote of £1500 was now proposed "in aid of providing steam conveyance from and to Singapore and Sydney, at £500 per month, from 1st October. In reply to a question from Mr. DONALDSON, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had no official information as to the commencement of steam communication. He had, however, some conversation with gentlemen who had recently left England, and had been thereby confirmed in his opinion that they would shortly have this measure carried out. Mr. DONALDSON said, that he had subsequent information to the effect that there was no chance of a contract being entered into. He thought therefore that this vote ought to be refused, in order to show the Home authorities that they did not believe there was a chance of obtaining this advantage. It was explained however by the COLONIAL SECRETARY that this sum would not be expended unless steamers arrived, and that the refusal of this vote would in all probability do much mischief by creating a doubt of the Council's sincerity in their proposal to aid this measure. Mr. M'INTYRE objected to voting any sum for steam communication, which he did not think calculated to increase the resources or staple productions of the colony. The amount was voted without further discussion.

The following votes were passed without opposition:—Further expense of oil for Cape Otway Light, £170 2s.; Secretary to the Denominational School Board at Port Phillip, £30; towards completing the Prince's Bridge, (over the Yarra Yarra) a further sum of £3000. (Testimony was borne by Mr. MOOR to the necessity for this work, and the sum was then voted.)

Additional foundations for the lighthouse at Gellibrand's Point, £280.

A vote of £100 was next proposed as an additional remuneration to the overseer of the works at Cape Otway lighthouse. The COLONIAL TREASURER stated that the zeal and ability of this gentleman had entitled him in the opinion of his Honor the Superintendent to this extra payment. In reply to questions from hon members it was stated that this gentleman received a salary of £174 a-year It appeared, however, that the amount now asked for had been expressly recommended to reimburse this gentleman for his extreme exertion in this work, and for the inconvenience which he had sustained in the performance of it. The sum moved for was then voted.

The next item was the following one:—To meet the deficiency in the amount voted for the erection of lighthouses in Bass's Straits, £3352 19s. 8d. It was explained that this amount would not affect the pending enquiry as to the lighthouse on Gabo Island, and the sum was then voted.

The following votes were passed without opposition:—For providing clock for the Post Office, Melbourne, a further sum of £30; donation in aid of the Geelong Mechanics' Institution, £200; towards the maintenance of the Melbourne Hospital, on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions, a further sum, £200; remuneration to the clerk of the returning officer for compiling the Electoral Lists for 1848-9, £20.

Progress was then reported, and leave was granted for the Committee to sit again to-morrow, (this day.)

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the above Bill.

The motion was carried without discussion, and the Bill having been a read a second time was considered in committee, when all the clauses were approved of without opposition.

The Bill was then reported to the House.

During the consideration of the Bill in committee, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that the Registrar-General had undertaken to prepare a General Marriage Law, but whether it would be in a sufficient state of forwardness to present to the House during the present session he was not aware.

SECTION 70, SUSPENSION BILL.

The Bill for suspending section 70 of the Sydney and Melbourne Corporation Acts, was read a second time, considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in committee of the Hawkers' and Pedlers' Bill was postponed until to-day, and the consideration of the Spirits Duties Protection Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

Council adjourned at 9 o'clock, until three o'clock this afternoon.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Honors Mr. Justice DICKINSON and Mr. Justice MANNING.

INSOLVENCY.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved that the certificates granted to the following persons be confirmed, viz.—Frederick Lawson and John M'Donnell. Granted.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved that the plan of distribution filed in the following estate be confirmed, viz.—In the estate of Septimus Carter, showing a dividend of 14s. 6d. in the pound, on the preferent claims for wages, and 20s. in the pound on the amount proved for rent Granted.

COMMON LAW JURISDICTION.

JONES v. WEBSTER AND OTHERS.

Mr. BRENAN moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a common jury of twelve persons, upon an affidavit by the plaintiff, and one by his attorney. From these affidavits, it appeared that the action was brought for an alleged libel upon the plaintiff, contained in a letter alleged to have been written by the defendants to the Sydney Bench of Magistrates, relative to the conduct of the plaintiff, as the landlord of a public-house known as the Cottage of Content, requesting the Bench to take such conduct into consideration, upon the plaintiff's then application for a renewal of his license. The defendants had severed in their defences, and had each pleaded the general issue. It also appeared that both the plaintiff and defendants were of the class of common jurors.

Mr. BRENAN, in support of the motion, contended that common jurors would be more likely to appreciate the damage sustained by the plaintiff than special jurors; and that the plaintiff was entitled to have his cause tried by his peers.

Mr. MICHIE opposed the motion, and used an affidavit of the attorney for the defendants, showing that upon the trial of the issues, it would be material to ascertain whether the libel was a privileged communication, and whether the facts therein alleged were true, and whether the defendants had reasonable grounds to believe such facts to be true; and whether, if true, they formed sufficient grounds to induce the Magistrates not to renew the plaintiff's license. It was believed that a jury of twelve special jurors would be more competent to decide the case than a jury of twelve common jurors, and that it was a proper case to be tried by a special jury of twelve. Mr. Michie urged that the pleas would involve the question whether the letter to the magistrates was or was not a privileged communication, and that the facts to be brought before the Jury on such question would require considerable discernment on their part to determine the matter satisfactorily. And inasmuch as the alleged libel affected the character of a publican, it would be very undesirable that any person of that class should sit to try the cause, which might be the case if this application were granted.

Mr. BRENAN replied, again urging that as both parties were of the class of common jurors, the plaintiff was entitled to have the case tried by that class of persons.

The COURT asked Mr. Michie if he would be content with a Special Jury of four; to which he assented, and the Court thereupon decided that the application must be refused. Mr. Michie having satisfied them, that the case would be more properly tried by special jurors; such being the case and the defendant being content with a Jury of four, the case would be tried before such tribunal.

Mr. MICHIE stated, that he thought it right to intimate to the Court that there had been a decision that a party was entitled to a jury of twelve persons, as a matter of course.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON then stated, that the Court had taken that decision into consideration, but said that that decision was to the effect, that a jury of twelve was granted as a master of course, only when unopposed. The defendants' costs of opposing the motion were ordered to be costs to them in the cause.

IN RE WILLIAM PERRY, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE OF PEATE, AN INSOLVENT, v. THOMSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. MICHIE moved the Court upon affidavits for a rule under the Law Simplifying Act, calling on Messrs. Thomson and Fairfax to show cause why a certain conveyance made under the following circumstances should not be set aside, and why the last mentioned parties should not be directed to convey the property mentioned therein to the official assignee of Peate's estate.

It appeared by the affidavits that Peate, a boot and shoemaker, some years back, before his insolvency, and whilst indebted in considerable amounts to Mr. Wilshire and others, purchased certain allotments of land at Balmain, and procured the same to be conveyed to Messrs. Thomson and Fairfax, as trustees for his (Peate's) wife. Upon this land buildings were erected by Peate with his own moneys, but the rents accruing from them had never been paid or received by or on account of Mrs. Peate; and that in fact Mr. Fairfax was not aware until a considerable time after the alleged conveyance of the land to him (and his co-trustee) that there had been any such conveyance; nor had Mr. Fairfax, as proved by himself, ever in any way acted in the trust. It was therefore contended that the facts showed that the conveyance to these trustees was an attempt to defraud the creditors of Peate's estate, and that therefore the official assignee was entitled, as the representative of the creditors, to a conveyance of the property.

The Court granted a rule to show cause, returnable next Wednesday week, but not without expressing some doubt whether the Court had the power so to do in vacation. It was said, however, that the other side would not object to the rule on this ground.

NISI PRIUS.

Before His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN and a Jury of four.

WESTMORE v. JAMES HOLT.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (with whom was Mr. Darvall) said that this was an action to recover the value of a bill of exchange, for the sum of £350 8s. 11d., together with interest, which had been given by the plaintiff to the defendant, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff in 1842, having purchased the lease of a house for £1000, wanted to borrow that sum to pay off the purchase money; for this purpose he procured the accommodation note of the defendant for £500, and a note of a similar amount of another person. For the repayment of the defendant's accommodation note, the plaintiff handed over to him as a collateral security the bill in question, drawn by one Challenger upon Augustus Gore, upon the condition, that if the plaintiff retired the accommodation promissory note and all renewals, he, the defendant, would return the bill of exchange. The plaintiff says, that he paid the note and its renewals, but that the defendant did not return the bill. He has pleaded that no such agreement was made, that the bill was not delivered to him on the alleged understanding, and that the plaintiff did not pay the promissory note and renewals. It will be proved clearly, that the arrangement was made, and that in consequence of it, and subject to it, the defendant got the bill. In proof of the last plea, a deed signed by the duly constituted attorney of the defendant will be adduced, which recites that the promissory note and its renewals were paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. Robert Campbell proved that he, in or about the year 1842, also lent his name to the plaintiff on a promissory note for the sum of £500, in order to enable him to pay off a part of the consideration money for the purchase of the lease of a house in George-street. The defendant also lent his name on a promissory note for the same amount to pay the residue of the purchase money of the same lease. The plaintiff offered the defendant, as a collateral security, the bill of exchange now sued on, which he took. Afterwards the witness proved he heard the defendant say he would take the bill (it being an English one) to England to get payment of it. The promissory note and its several renewals were produced. On cross-examination he said he (the witness) knew the bill was dishonoured, and that the drawer of it, Challenger, was lost at sea.

The defendant's counsel was now called upon to produce the original bill. It was answered, as the defendant was in England, nothing was known about it A copy of it was then tendered in evidence by the plaintiff, but its reception was objected to on the ground that it was not shown that the original, an English bill, was stamped; and, secondly, on the ground that it was not properly traced to be in the possession of the defendant. His Honor after hearing some argument on the point, admitted the copy, saying, however, he would take a note of the point as to the stamp. The indenture alluded to was then produced and proved; it contained recitals to the effect that the plaintiff had paid his promissory note as well as renewals.

Mr. BROADHURST then addressed the Jury for the defendant. He said he would submit, supposing that the Jury should be of opinion that the alleged agreement was made, that the plaintiff would only be entitled to nominal damages. For whether the bill was worth a straw, or that the plaintiff ever had a title to it or could have sued on it, no evidence had been offered.

His HONOR then summed up, and after pointing out the issues, and reading over the evidence adduced to prove each, said, as to what amount of damages the plaintiff would be entitled, was a difficult question; for the evidence as to where the bill was now, what interest the plaintiff ever had in it, or whether the defendant had recovered its amount in England—they, the Jury, upon the evidence were left quite in the dark. However, they as men of the world, could only conjecture from the facts in evidence, what proceedings could have been taken with regard to the bill. Did they think the defendant had recovered the amount of it in England, then the plaintiff would be entitled to recover that amount, together with interest.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest, amounting altogether to £415 8s. 1d.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Way; and for the defendant, Mr. Josephson.

HALE v. MORRIS.

This case, which was an action to recover a deposit made on the purchase of a house and land, was not tried: the counsel on either side admitted certain facts, to be turned into a special case, with a view to get the opinion of the full Court on certain legal points raised, or to be raised. A verdict was then taken for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with leave reserved to the Court to enter a verdict for the defendant, if the Court should be of opinion, under all the circumstances, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The Court was also to be at liberty to draw such inferences from the facts admitted as a jury might.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Lowe appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Michie for the defendant.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Norton; and for the defendant, Mr. Josephson.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.—Read v. Jacobs; Harland v. Clarke; Wood v. Kiensendorffe; Spark v. Larnach.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Howell, a single meeting was held. The following claims were proved:—Daniel Egan, £22 4s. 6d.; C. Hensley, £7 9s. 9d.; George King, £19 16s. 3d.; and John Greer, £2. The meeting directed the official assignee to sell off all the assets in the estate, and to act as he may deem to be proper with regard to the transfer of insolvent's license.

In the estate of Henry Smithers Hayes, a single meeting. The following claims were proved:—Bridget Donoghue, 19s.; G. A. Lloyd, £26 4s. 7d.: Thomas Broughton, £124 14s.; and the Union Bank, £88. The insolvent was examined by Mr. Martin for Mr. Broughton, after which the meeting was adjourned until the 21st instant. Insolvent's wearing apparel and bedding were allowed to him, but as to the household furniture no instructions were given.

In the estate of George Little, an adjourned single meeting: nothing was done.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Edward Coffey, a second meeting, at eleven o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Walker, a second meeting, at half-past eleven.

In the estate of Robert Cooper, senior, a certificate meeting, at noon.

LIST OF SPECIMENS

SENT to the writer from the Barrier Island (one of the New Zealand group) mine, by G. Harrison, Esq., with remarks upon them by A. A.

No. 1.—Granite rock, forming the wall of the mine, or rather *deposit* of copper ore. Not a trace of copper is found in the granite.

Remark 1.—This granite seems to be an intimate mixture of quartz and *felspar*, of a white colour, porphyrized by insulated crystals of hornblende, which being of a dark greenish hue, give the mass a greyish colour. No portion of the specimen sent appears to be fusible except the hornblende, from which fact I infer that the greatly predominating mineral present is quartz.

No. 2.—Surface rock, showing mineral stains.

Remark 2.—According to Mr. H. it was these stains or similar, which led to the discovery of the mine. They are owing to the decomposition of the ore under atmospheric influences, no doubt assisted by maritime vapours, the site of the mine being on the sea coast; they appear not only on the surface of the specimen, but to pervade it more or less internally. This specimen seems to be a siliceous indurated clay of the nature of Kaolin, although not like it in appearance; it is semi-hard and infusible, exhibiting no *apparent* action in nitric acid, yet one takes place, as is evident from the fact that polished steel becomes coated with copper by a drop of such acid. This is a character which should always be attended to by the explorer after copper ores, for it is not every green stain on rocks which indicates the presence of copper—far from it.

No. 3.—Specimen of the matrix of the ore.

Remark 3.—The green on the surface of this specimen is of a much more decided character than in the preceding instance, being a moss or grass green, although internally it is of the same very light blueish green as No. 2. The result of the test for copper is the same.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.—Specimens of ore.

Remark 4.—These specimens exhibit sulphurets of copper of high metallic lustre, enveloped by the rocky matrix, a semi-hard infusible aggregate of silex and alumine. They principally consist of the common copper pyrites, although the pavonine tarnish on some of them seems to imply the presence of one of the richer sulphurets, (buntkupfererz?) They are described by Mr. Harrison as occurring *disseminated* through the rock, in I presume small nodular pieces, like those in the specimens sent. He also states that large specimens are unattainable in the present condition of the mine, there not having been discovered yet any lode of persistent ore, no attention having been paid hitherto to mining arcana in the search for one. It seems probable that when this is done, and that the explorations have been carried deep enough, the result will be very favourable.

No. 11.—Sample of ore cleaned, washed, and prepared by Mr. Harrison for assay, which yielded 24½ per cent.

Remark 5.—Upon an eye examination of three specimens of the ore from whence this assay was made, I found two of them to be common copper pyrites, but the third appears to be a richer ore (Buntkupfererz, "purple copper" of mineralogists); and if so, it will account for the high per-centage of copper obtained from these ores.

No. 12.—Specimens of crystals formed upon the rock on the inside of the mine. They are very plentiful.

Remark 6.—These are hexagonal prisms of quartz.

No. 13.—Incrustation of crystallized copper from the interior of the mine. An immense quantity of this exists, owing, I presume, to the great damp and constant dripping.

Remark 7.—An immense quantity of this would prove an immense fortune to the proprietor: but I do not consider that Mr. H. can mean by the expression immense, such a quantity as to render it worth working as an ore. It is the sulphate of copper, and its characters are summarily given as follows: light greenish blue, passing into sky blue—soluble in water, and imparts a nauseous coppery flavour to the palate; fuses in the flame of a candle, colouring its edges green; gives to nitric acid the property of coating polished steel with copper, and which indeed it will do when dissolved in water, if a little acid be present to nip the surface of the steel; without the acid I did not find it to do so, although so described by mineralogists. The constituents of this mineral, according to them are, per-oxide of copper, sulphuric acid, and water; the first varying from 32 to 51 per cent. The abundance in which this incrusting efflorescence is said to occur, is favourable to the supposition that the ore which by decomposition supplies it must be abundant also. A. A.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At the Bon Accord Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Oil Butts.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Window Glass.

MR. MORT.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Tongues, Lard; at his Rooms, at half-past 12 o'clock, Stations in the Gwyder District, with 8000 Sheep, and 600 Head of Cattle; also, a Station in the Moreton Bay District, with 1835 Sheep.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Last Tuesday evening was the first night for the admission of visitors into the rooms of this society, (the School-room in Bathurst-street), and considering the unsettled state of the weather there were as many present as could have been expected. We are glad to learn that the prospects of this society are encouraging to its projectors, numbering already nearly eighty members.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The sittings of this Court will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock, commencing at No. 166.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were, Mr. Moir, Captain Innes, and Mr. Miles; Mr. Larnach was one of the magistrates appointed, but was not in attendance. Mr. Smart and Alderman Thurlow have been summoned for this day (Thursday.)

ASSAULT AND RESCUE.—On the 31st ultimo a bailiff named M'Andrew went to levy upon premises at Ultimo occupied by one Bray, under a distress warrant for rent alleged to be due to Mr. Harris; on his arrival there Bray denied that he was indebted to any one for rent, and ordered M'Andrew to depart with all speed: the bailiff refused, and levied on a sofa for all the goods on the premises; whereupon Bray took him by the middle and turned him out. This was the gist of a complaint which came on for hearing yesterday at the Police Office: Mr. Brenan prosecuting for M'Andrew, and Mr. Nichols for the defence. M'Andrew's evidence was to the effect that on the day named in the indictment he levied for Mr. Harris on the goods and chattels of the defendant, for rent; he did not know whether any rent was owing to Harris or not; he only knew that he was employed by Harris, who who gave him a warrant to do so (put in); while his assistant was reading the warrant to defendant, he (defendant) struck him (witness) on the chest with the handle of a pick-axe, and was otherwise very violent—so much so that one of the two men witness took as assistants, was affrighted, and bolted; he (witness) told defendant, that if he was suffered to proceed quietly in pursuance of the distress warrant, he would afford him every facility for the redress of any grievance, and forgive the assault he had committed, whereupon defendant turned him out, and struck him several blows outside the house. By Mr. Nichols—Bray told me the property was his own, and that he paid no rent; he ordered me out, and on my refusal to go he put me out. A man named Phillips was called to support the case. He was one of the men M'Andrew took to assist him, but he was so much frightened, that he neither heard nor saw anything. Mr. Nichols submitted that no case whatever had been made out; the complainant in such a case ought to have established his right to make a levy, which he might easily have done if Mr. Harris had any real claim upon his client for rent. There was no proof that either Harris or any one else had a right to demand rent of the defendant, and unless this were shown, the complainant must be taken to be an impertinent intruder, and deserving of the treatment he received. Mr. Brenan replied: he contended that he had proved all that was necessary to be proved at that stage of the proceedings, namely, that M'Andrew went into the house by virtue of a distress warrant for rent. He did not ask the Bench to deal summarily with the matter, but commit the defendant for trial in another Court, where if he failed to make out a right to levy, the defendant would of course receive the benefit of such failure, and moreover have his remedy for an illegal distraint. The Bench did not consider this to be a case in which, as it at present stood, a committal was called for, and dismissed the charge.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last Mr. Norton's school-room on the Parramatta Road, was forcibly entered by thieves, who stole thence a work-box, the property of Mrs. Johnston, the schoolmistress; from thence they proceeded to a store-room, and had succeded in breaking off the lock, when they were disturbed by the overseer, who on hearing a noise raised an alarm; the thieves of course then made off through the bush.

THE WEATHER.—"Fine growing weather this!" has been the prelude to conversation all this day, and indeed we have great cause to be thankful; for the last month we have had occasional showers, but yesterday and to-day (Sunday and Monday) we had an abundance of the welcome fluid, indeed this morning, from 1 till 5 A.M., it came pouring down in torrents; the ground is now thoroughly soaked, and we may expect a good supply of spring grass.—*Singleton Correspondent of Maitland Mercury.*

Mr. Lyons begs to call the attention of coopers and others to his sale, this day, at the Bon Accord Wharf, (adjoining the Queen's Wharf,) at eleven o'clock, of thirty tons Dunbar's best oil butts.—*Communicated.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was yesterday held at O'Neal's, the Darling Harbour Inn, on view of the body of James Milne, about sixty-seven years of age, and who had been off and on a clerk in the employ of Mr. Robertson for the last ten or twelve years. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening he was to all appearances in his usual health; about ten o'clock a man named Marsh, also in the employ of Mr. Robertson, went into the apartment where both he and the deceased slept; the deceased was then sitting on a sofa; neither of them spoke to the other, and Marsh turned into his bed; in about five minutes he heard a groan, and on looking towards deceased saw him resting on one elbow, and pulling the blanket up over his head; he took no notice of this, but in two or three minutes afterwards he heard a rattling in Milne's throat; he sprang out of bed and went to the deceased, but could not then hear him breathe; he ran for assistance, but before his return life was extinct. Dr. Tierney having made a *post mortem* examination of the body deposed that hydrothorax was the cause of death. Verdict, died by the visitation of God.—An inquest was also held yesterday, at Hoyle's, the Limerick Arms, Gloucester-street, on view of the body of a Tahitian, name unknown, but commonly called "Jem," who expired suddenly at his lodgings yesterday morning. Mr. Harpur, surgeon, who was called in to see the man about the time of his decease, and who had since made a *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed that death was caused by extensive inflammation of the lungs. Verdict, died by the visitation of God.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise the issue of pardons to the following persons, on condition that, during the remainder of the term of their respective sentences, they do not return to the countries or colonies from which they were respectively transported:—Pardons available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; dated 9th June, 1849: Thomas Abra, Norfolk 5; Patrick Ahern, Earl Grey 1; Robert Alexander, Moffatt; Thomas Anderson, Planter 1 John Bain, Neva; Robert Barber, Lloyds 1; Mary Barnes, Mary Ann 5; Michael Behan, Royal Admiral 5; John Blair, Bengal Merchant 3; Robert Boyd, Roslyn Castle 2; James Boydo, Norfolk 5; Timothy Brien, Blenheim 1; James Byrne, Hive 2; James Byrne, Lady M'Naughten, Julia Cane, Princess Charlotte; John Carter, alias William Wood, Lord Eldon; James Carty, Waterloo 4; Stephen Chuter, Moffatt; George Cidde, Royal Sovereign 1; Michael Clark, Henry Porcher 1; Andrew Colvin, Earl Grey, 1; Patrick Connel, Canada 3; Jeremiah Connor, Java; Ishmael Croft, Norfolk 5. Daniel Donovan, Mariner 3. William Earle, Asia 4 William Field, Asia 6; William Fitzpatrick, Fame; John Fuller, Norfolk 2. Thomas Gibbons alias Tunstal, Earl Grey 2; John Gurney, Lady M'Naughten. Edward Hadden, Aurora; Christopher Hancock, Woodbridge; John Hancock, Earl Grey 2; James Harewood, Mellish; John Hellier, Marquis Hastings 2; James Hills, John 4; Mark Holtam, Bengal Merchant 1; William Hough, Claudine. Joseph Jeffries, Barrosa; George Powel Jones, Susan 2; Thomas Jones, Bengal Merchant 2; Thomas Jones, Lady Kennaway; Peter Joyce, Captain Cook 3. John Keane, Forth 3; Edmond Keefe, Earl Grey 1; John Keenan, Borodino; Thomas Kelly, Saint Vincent; Samuel Kemp, Marquis Huntley 4; Jeremiah Kenny, Parmelia 1; Lealman Kitching, Westmoreland 1; John Knight, Recovery 3; William Knowles, Asia 4. George Lane, John 4; Charles Lovett, Fairlie. James M'Daniel, Earl Grey 1; Edward Mansfield, Andromeda 2; James Mills, Roslyn Castle 2; James Milson, Susan 2; Thomas Monaghan, Asia 4; William Morley, Waterloo 1; Thomas Murnane, Earl Grey 1; Matthew Murphy, Larkins 2. James Neary, Lady M'Naughten; James Nobbs, Eliza 2. William C. O'Donnell, Backwell; James O'Mara, Heber; Charles O'Neill, Royal Sovereign 1. Richard Raine, Mary Ann 4; John Randall, Moffatt; Henry Ransford, Hive 2; Patrick Reddington, City of Edinburgh 2; John Reilly, Hive 2; Thomas Reilly, Westmoreland 2; Edmund Relf, Norfolk 5; Daniel Riordan, Earl Grey 1; James Roberts, Albion 1; James Roe, Mary 2; George Rose, Barossa; Patrick Ryan, Backwell. William Sage, Norfolk 2; George Salt, Lady Kennaway 2; Michael Seery, Roslyn Castle 2; John Seldon, Albion 2; Thomas Smalley, Heber; George Smith, Waterloo 1; Joseph Smith, Florentia 2. Sarah Taylor, John Renwick; John Thomson, Manlius; James Tolley, Aurora; Charles Tuckwood, K. S. Forbes; Henry Turner, Eliza 2. Thomas Washer, Asia 2; Joseph Watts, Aurora; William Whitaker, John Barry 4; Benjamin White, Bussorah Merchant 1; John Wilday, Albion 1; Samuel Wilson, Bussorah Merchant 2. Pardons available everywhere save in the Madras Presidency and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. John Issard, Caledonia. William Manning, Caroline.

SALE OF MR. HICKEY'S STOCK AND STATIONS IN THE GWYDER DISTRICT, &c.—Mr. Mort requests us to remind the public that he sells by public auction, at his Rooms, this day, at half past 12 o'clock, Mr. Hickey's splendid stations and stock, and on the Macintyre River; also, a superior sheep station at Moreton Bay.—*Communicated.*

## PARRAMATTA.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at Concord, on Saturday, the 4th instant, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, the Coroner for the district, on view of the body of Sarah Kelly. It appears by the evidence that deceased was the wife of a very poor labouring man, who resided in the Concord Lane; that she was also the mother of eight children; that she was confined on Thursday, the 2nd instant; and, by the evidence, seemed to have had no proper attendance. It appears that a female came to see her, but professed she did not understand the business Dr. Rutter gave evidence on the inquest, and states the deceased died of hemorrhage. A verdict was returned accordingly.—Another inquest was held on Monday, the 6th instant, at the District Hospital, at Parramatta, on view of the body of Mary Dutton, a widow, aged 56 years. Ann Lakeman being sworn, stated:—The deceased was in my mother's employ twelve months ago. She called at our house last week, and said she had no place to sleep. Deceased complained of a pain in her hand, which was very much swollen; was in the habit of going to Dr. Gwynne, who had given her some oil to rub it with, and some medicine to take. The day she tried to get into the hospital she complained of a pain in her chest. Dr. Robertson, at the hospital, being examined, stated the deceased was received into the establishment on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and complained of pain in the hand; the fingers were contracted with rheumatism, and deceased said she was ill all over. I have no doubt that deceased had disease of the heart, as she placed her hand there, and complained of pain. It is my opinion she had been lying in the open air, exposed to the cold, which had produced rheumatism. Verdict, natural death.

POLICE OFFICE.—Before Gilbert Elliott, Esq., P.M., and Dr. Thompson. John Rusten, a native of the colony, was brought up by warrant (he having refused to answer a summons). The evidence went to show that the defendant was at the licensed public-house of Mr. Fitzsimmons, known as the Cottage of Content, in O'Connell-street, and that as the prosecutor was passing through the house, by way of a dark passage, Rusten came behind him, and without the least provocation struck him a most violent blow on the head, and felled him to the ground senseless; prosecutor was obliged to be lifted up, and it was some time before he recovered. The evidence was substantiated, by a most respectable witness of the name of Welley, a farmer, of Liverpool. Rusten being called upon to say why judgment should not be passed upon him, answered he had nothing to say. Sentence to pay £1 and costs. The chief constable, immediately after the above, placed a summons in Rusten's hand, to appear on a future day, to account for wallowing in the mire in Church-street in a state of drunkenness. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of by paying the usual fines. We regret to state by the way that the majority of the cases were among the fair sex, some of whom pay us periodical visits. Simon Solomon, who stated he was free by servitude, having arrived in the colony in the year 1832, was apprehended on suspicion of being a runaway, having nothing to show for his liberty. filthy and neglected appearance of Solomon was enough to raise the suspicion of any one meeting him. He was ordered to be sent to Sydney to be identified. The police magistrate stated his determination to deal with all such persons in a similar way as fast as they appeared in the town, or as long as the roads were infested by such idle and suspicious characters.

THE WEATHER.—It affords us much satisfaction in being enabled to state that we have been favoured with an abundant fall of rain. It commenced on Saturday morning, the 4th instant; a circumstance which we had anticipated for two or three preceding days, on account of an unusual coldness of the weather and the clouded appearance of the sky. The rain continued during the whole of Saturday, with but little intermission. On Sunday, we had a fine day, though the clouded appearance of the sky led us to believe that the weather had not thoroughly cleared up: our opinion in this respect proved to be correct, for on Monday morning the rain began to fall again much more abundantly than on the Saturday previous. It continued without intermission during Monday and part of Monday night. To-day (Tuesday) is, contrary to our expectation, a pleasant sunny day, and from the present enubilated sky, and the genial state of the atmosphere, we augur a continuance of fine weather. We trust that the rain has reached the agricultural districts, for it will at this period materially affect the produce of the ensuing crop, both as to quality and quantity. We have at present an abundant supply of vegetables in town and district, though the weather hitherto has not been the most favourable for their production. We may mention there has been a removal to an unusual extent of all kinds of fruit trees this year, that new vineyards have been planted, and old ones considerably enlarged.

COURT OF REQUESTS AT PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the number of cases tried in the Court of Requests, in the city of Melbourne, and county of Bourke, Port Phillip, during the years 1847 and 1848.

| 1847. | | Cases under £10. | Cases under £30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January sittings | | 104 | 0 |
| February | „ | 83 | 0 |
| March | „ | 72 | 0 |
| April | „ | 81 | 44 |
| May | „ | 97 | 0 |
| June | „ | 111 | 0 |
| July | „ | 63 | 26 |
| August | „ | 70 | 0 |
| September | „ | 80 | 0 |
| October | „ | 57 | 32 |
| November | „ | 78 | 0 |
| December | „ | 97 | 0 |
| 1848. | | | |
| January | „ | 56 | 0 |
| February | „ | 110 | 44 |
| March | „ | 60 | 0 |
| April | „ | 81 | 35 |
| May | „ | 99 | 0 |
| June | „ | 155 | 36 |
| July | „ | 75 | 0 |
| August | „ | 118 | 27 |
| September | „ | 115 | 0 |
| October | „ | 112 | 37 |
| November | „ | 136 | 0 |
| December | „ | 170 | 36 |

Summaries—year 1847, No. of cases under £10, 993; No. of cases under £30, 102. 1848—No. of cases under £10, 1287; No. of cases under £30, 215.

CIVIL ACTIONS AT PORT PHILLIP.—Return of the number of actions at law brought, and their disposal, in the Supreme Court, Port Phillip, during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848:—1846: Actions brought, 217; declarations filed, 128; actions entered for trial, 40; actions tried and assessed, 28; verdicts above £200, 3; verdicts above £1000, 2; verdicts in ejectment, 11; judgments on verdicts, 14; judgments on warrants of attorney and cognovits, 1; judgments on computations and in debt, 27; writs of execution issued, fi. fa., 41; ca. sa., 6. 1847: Actions brought, 200; declarations filed, 91; actions entered for trial, 75; actions tried and assessed, 46; verdicts above £200, 2; verdicts above £1000, 2; verdicts in ejectment, 12; judgments on verdicts, 23; judgments on warrants of attorney and cognovits, 5; judgments on computations and in debt, 11; writs of execution issued, fi. fa., 33; ca. sa., nil. 1848: Actions brought, 276; declarations filed, 54; actions entered for trial, 60; actions tried and assessed, 41; verdicts above £200, 4; verdicts above £1000, 1; verdicts in ejectment, 6; judgments on verdicts, 28; judgments on warrants of attorney and cognovits, 5; judgments on computations and in debt, 27; writs of execution issued, fi. fa., 57; ca. sa., 1. Under the 68th Rule of this Court no pleadings are filed, except such as are required to be filed by the practice of the Courts of Westminster.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS AT PORT PHILLIP.—Return of the amount of insolvency business done at Port Phillip, during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. Insolvencies during the year 1846, 26; in 1847, 13; in 1848, 24. Special motions to the Court during the year 1846, nil; in 1847, nil; in 1848, 1. Under a rule of Court, the Chief Commissioner personally makes all ordinary applications to the Supreme Court, required by the Act to be made by the Chief Commissioner or by the trustees. This class of motions is not included. In applications requiring argument the trustees (by the rule of Court) undertake the same, when counsel and attorneys are employed and costs allowed. This class of motions is included. The above insolvencies include compulsory sequestrations, but motions for placing such estates under sequestration being implied, the number of such special motions is not given. There were no appeals to the Court against decisions of Chief Commissioner allowing or disallowing certificate.

CRIMINAL CASES AT PORT PHILLIP.—Return of the number of offenders tried in the Supreme Court, Port Phillip, during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, specifying the offences and distinguishing acquittals from convictions. In the year 1846, there were 13 persons tried for murder, manslaughter, or felonious wounding, of whom 4 were acquitted, 7 convicted, and 2 found guilty of assault: 1 person was tried for rape, and acquitted; 5 were tried for unnatural offences, of whom 3 were acquitted and 2 convicted; 11 were tried for robbery, of whom 6 were acquitted and 5 convicted; 40 were tried for larceny, embezzlement, cheating, and receiving stolen goods, of whom 16 were acquitted and 24 convicted; 4 were tried for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, of whom 1 was acquitted and 3 convicted; 6 were tried for burglary or stealing in a dwelling-house, of whom 4 were acquitted and 2 convicted; 5 were tried for forgery or for uttering forged instruments, of whom 1 was acquitted and 5 convicted; 8 were tried for other offences, of whom 5 were acquitted and three convicted. In the year 1847, 11 persons were tried for murder, of whom 5 were acquitted and 6 convicted; 4 persons were tried for rape, or for the violation of children, of whom 1 was acquitted and 3 found guilty of assaults; 12 persons were tried for robbery, of whom 6 were acquitted and 6 convicted; 51 were tried for larceny, &c., of whom 20 were acquitted and 31 convicted; 5 were tried for horse-stealing, of whom 1 was acquitted and 4 convicted; 7 were tried for burglary, &c., of whom 5 were acquitted and 2 convicted; 14 were tried for forgery, &c., of whom 3 were acquitted and 11 convicted. 11 were tried for other offences, of whom 4 were acquitted and 7 convicted. In the year 1848, 19 were tried for murder, &c., of whom 9 were acquitted, 9 convicted, and 1 found guilty of assault. 3 were tried for rape, &c., of whom 2 were acquitted, and one found guilty of assault. One person was tried for an unnatural offence, and acquitted; 15 persons were tried for robbery, of whom 6 were acquitted and 9 convicted. 62 were tried for larceny, &c., of whom 12 were acquitted and 50 convicted. 17 were tried for horse-stealing, &c., of whom 8 were acquitted and 9 convicted. 18 were tried for burglary, &c., of whom 10 were acquitted and 8 convicted. 19 were tried for forgery, &c., 6 of whom were acquitted and 13 convicted. 48 were tried for other offences, of whom 22 were acquitted and 26 convicted. The summary of the three years is as follows:—1846: total tried, 94; acquittals 41, convictions 53. 1847: total tried, 115; acquittals 45, convictions 70. 1848: total tried, 202; acquittals 76, convictions 126.

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## CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have just issued a series of tables, which exhibit the number of persons taken into custody within their district during the year 1848, with the results, and comparative statements showing the statistics of crime between the years 1831 and 1848.

It appears that during the latter year the gross number of individuals taken into custody was 42,933 males, and 21,547 females; in all, 64,480. Of these no fewer than 31,683 persons were at once discharged by the magistrates, who also summarily disposed of the cases of 27,274 individuals. It would seem that there is much less disposition to take females than males in charge, except upon decisive evidence; inasmuch as of the 42,933 males arrested, 19,353 were discharged or held to bail, while of the 21,547 females only 7921 were discharged. The proportion of those committed for trial stands thus:—Males, 4135; females, 1388; and of those convicted and sentenced the numbers are 3326 males, and 1038 females. One man and two women were sentenced to death; against three males and two females sentence of death was recorded; 12 males were transported for life, 3 for twenty years, and 13 for fifteen years, as were also 4 females. The number transported for fourteen years was 18; for twelve years 1; for ten years, 195, all males; besides, for the last period, 16 females; 382 males, and 58 females, were transported for seven years.

It will thus be seen, that of all the persons committed for trial, few were convicted of grave offences. The lesser punishments are stated thus: imprisonment for two years and upwards, 53 males; for one and under two years, 347 males and 72 females; for six months and under twelve, 842 males and 310 females; for one month and less than six months, 1319 males and 510 females. Under a month 134 males and 57 females.

Respecting the ages of those convicted these tables confirm what has already appeared upon the face of other criminal returns; namely, that the period of life when crimes are most perpetrated is that between the ages of 15 and 20, when passions are strongest. Out of the 4364 metropolitan convicts, the number of those between the above ages was, of males, 1033; and of females, 218; total, 1251. These numbers gradually decrease in proportion to age up to that of 60 and upwards, when they are represented as 28 males and 25 females; while the number of individuals under the age of 15, who were convicted, was no more than 205 males and 26 females; 2 of them boys under ten years of age.

The opposition in which education stands to crime is illustrated by the table showing the degree of instruction of the persons tried and committed; of these only 23 had received superior instruction, 832 could read and write well, 2620 could read and not write or do both imperfectly; and 1399 could neither read nor write. Then as to the degree of crime, it is shown that the best educated among the convicted, committed the least serious offences.

The return of the trades or occupations of the persons taken into custody during the year 1848, the total stands thus:—Artists, 101; artificial flower-makers, 80; bakers, 497; brushmakers, 239; barmen, 74; brassfounders, 205; brewers, 32; bricklayers, 1065; brokers, 55; bookbinders, 121; butchers, 434; button-makers, 49; carpenters, &c., 1347; clergymen, 6; clerks, 909; coach and cabmen, 889; coachmakers, 211; compositors, 98; cork-cutters, 90; clockmakers, 52; curriers, 228; cutlers, 104; carvers and gilders, 86; drapers, 126; dyers, 108; engineers, 198; excisemen, 25; fishmongers, 192; French polishers, 230; gardeners, 213; general and marine-store dealers, 636; glassmakers, &c., 74; glovers, &c., 80; goldbeaters, 42; greengrocers, 96; grocers, 154; hairdressers, 127; hatters and trimmers, 201; interpreters, 20; ironmongers, 86; jewellers, &c., 120; "labourers," 12,564. It must be remembered that all persons who have no regular occupation, or whose occupation has not been recognised as a profession or trade, are included in this designation; lawyers, 85; laundresses, 620; masons, 284; medical men, 145; millers, milliners, &c., 1089; musicians, 152; opticians, 46; painters, 696; paper-makers, stainers, &c., 177; parish officers, 3; pawnbrokers, 16; postmen 38; printers, 443; publicans, 106; reporters, 35; sailors, 1670; sawyers, 191; saddlers, 177; servants, 1428; sheriff's officers, 3; shopkeepers, &c., 68; shoemakers, 1719; smiths, 874; soldiers, 244; surveyors, 223; sweeps, 197; tailors, 1617; tinkers and tinmen, 116; tobacconists, 98; toolmakers, 326; turners, &c., 86; watchmakers, 82; watermen, 341; weavers, 392; wool-sorters, 23; no trade or occupation 28,753.

The comparative statement of persons taken into custody, and the results from 1831 to 1848 inclusive, show that the police have gradually acquired a better organisation and knowledge of their functions. It appears that while in 1831 the number of persons taken into custody was 72,824, 48,026 were summarily discharged by the magistrates, or the charges not sustained before the superintendents, whilst only 1932 were convicted and sentenced. As before stated, during last year 64,480 were arrested, and 4364 were convicted and sentenced. The proportions of convictions to arrest between the years above named gradually increase, and show that the police take much fewer persons into custody on slight and untenable accusations now than formerly. The table also exhibits an increase of crime in the metropolis, larger than is accounted for by the increase of population, and the addition, in 1840, of 135 parishes to the police district.

## REBELLION CLAIMS.

*(From the Montreal Courier, February 17.)*

The proceedings of the House of Assembly on Thursday evening came to a somewhat abrupt termination. The rebellion claims were under discussion during the whole day, the only two speakers being Mr. Price and Mr. Solicitor-General Blake. The latter gentleman made a speech, in which he permitted himself to indulge in language toward his political opponents, and particularly Sir Allan M'Nab, which was certainly not such language as is commonly heard within the walls of Parliament. After declaiming for some hours the gentleman declared Sir Allan M'Nab a rebel.

Sir Allan rose to order, and said he could not distinguish such an assertion from a falsehood.

Mr. Blake, with a tremendous blow of his fist on the desk, reiterated the expression. Sir Allan M'Nab again rose, and in the act of addressing the Speaker, the galleries, we suppose, worked up to a pitch of excitement, loudly cheered the member for Hamilton. On this ensued such a scene as we never hope to see again disgracing the Parliament of Canada. Members on both sides sprang to their feet; the Speaker called on the serjeant-at-arms to clear the galleries. Some members called out "Yes, yes;" others, "No, no." The people refused to quit the galleries, all the time shouting vociferously. Somehow or other a fight commenced, the noise increased, and the ladies, of whom there were a number present, were escaping in terror through the body of the house to the lobby behind the Speaker's chair.

Incessant cries of "Order" were maintained by the Speaker and the members, and at last, after order was partially restored, the Speaker asked the house for permission to repeat the order to clear the galleries. The order was executed, and all the strangers withdrew, after some slight further scuffling. We must say that, for the credit of our country abroad, we regret that this most scandalous scene occurred, but we are of opinion that the members have brought it upon themselves. Ever since the session commenced they have been dealing in frightful personalities, and making what are vulgarly called "Buncombe" speeches for the benefit of the galleries. The members cannot but expect that if an excitable people, such as those of Montreal notoriously are, are admitted to hear the debates, they will not control their passions, when they are excited by such speeches as those of Mr. Blake.

Our firm belief is, that if there are many more displays such as that made by Mr. Blake on Thursday, the House will not be able to deliberate in safety without the protection of a military guard—a circumstance, which we humbly conceive, would not add to the estimation in which Canada is now held in England—where it is very important, just now, that we should be considered an orderly and peace-loving people. After the galleries were cleared, the House sat for about a quarter of an hour with closed doors. We understand that Mr. Blake made some kind of explanation, to the effect that by the term "rebel" as applied to Sir Allan M'Nab, he meant only that the gallant knight and his party were traitors to the liberties of the country!

Some circumstances happened shortly before the closing of the sitting of the House of Assembly last night, which are likely to excite some attention. All we choose to say is, that some ungentlemanly scoundrel, and that is the only proper term to apply to a man guilty of the meanness in question, thought proper to betray to some other person his knowledge that an affair of honour was in contemplation between two members of the House of Assembly, the consequence of which was that the Serjeant-at-arms, mace and all, was despatched to arrest the parties; and the good folks of Montreal were amused by seeing that extraordinary and somewhat cumbrous emblem of authority, the mace, diving into all sorts of holes and corners, as if it were able to smell out the offenders by some peculiar instinct of vitality, inherent in itself. One gentleman, however, was arrested, as we are told, and we believe gave his word that nothing should happen till Monday. The other member could not be found. So the matter rests.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. C. D. Priddell, Mr. Robert Young, of Sydney, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Robert White, of Brisbane Water.

### DIED,

Of influenza, on Sunday, the 5th instant, Helen, the beloved wife of John Kinloch, at her residence, 114, Liverpool-street, Sydney.

At her residence, Parramatta-street, after a few days' illness, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Collins, aged twenty-four years.

### MRS. MARY SMITH.

ENQUIRIES being directed to be made by persons in England respecting Mrs. Mary Smith, the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Edmund Smith, who died on the 22nd August, 1846, she is requested to communicate with
THURLOW AND GRANT,
Solicitors,
1491 Pitt-street, Sydney.

### TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for building a Schoolroom near St. Philip's Church. Plan and specification can be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND BLACKET, 450, George-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before Saturday, August 25.

The trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. 2260

WANTED, by a Gentleman lately arrived, Apartments—one sitting-room and two bed-rooms, within a mile of the City. Letters addressed to C. D., *Herald* Office, stating terms, &c., will be immediately attended to. 2275

### GIG WANTED.

WANTED, a good second-hand four-spring Gig.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2185 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

### GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY, as Governess, is required by a family residing at the Clarence River. A thorough knowledge of music, and the method of teaching it, is an indispensible qualification.

It is necessary also that the Lady be a member of the Church of England.

Application to be made to Mrs. TURNER, 50 Macquarie-street, Sydney. 2291

PARTNER WANTED.—A Storekeeper in New Zealand, being compelled to return to Europe for a time, wishes to meet with an active partner, who thoroughly understands the Drapery Trade. He must command a capital of at least £500. For further particulars apply for address at the *Herald* Office. 2166

### TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, an experienced hand. Apply to
J. T. WOODS.
Sydney House, 269, Pitt-street. 2323

WANTED, a Junior Assistant. Also, a respectable Lad as Apprentice. Apply to Messrs. SARPY AND BIRRELL, Drapers, 329, George-street South. 2871

WANTED, on the 24th August, as Cook, a steady and respectable woman, who understands her business. Apply to Mrs. MEREWETHER, Cumberland-place. 2317

WANTED, a Female Cook, where there are only two in family. First-rate wages, if competent. Enquire of Mrs. WRIGHT, Australian Brewery, George-street. 2296

WANTED, a smart, active young man, as Porter; one who is not afraid of work, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials.
A. FOSS,
2321 313, Pitt-street North.

A YOUNG LADY, of altered circumstances, would be happy to engage herself as companion to a Lady, and in that capacity to make herself useful; she has no objection to a travelling or country life. The most respectable references given. Address M. C., *Herald* Office 2273

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A person of considerable experience in the management of sheep, stock, and agricultural establishments, is desirous of procuring a situation as Superintendent. No objection to go to any part of the territory. Apply to B. C., *Herald* Office. 2293

### TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

THE Applicant, who can produce the most highly established colonial character, wishes to obtain a situation as Tutor or Storekeeper, in which his wife would be happy to engage in the same family. Would have no objection to conduct a Public School; and from his well-known moral and business habits, presumes his services would be found very available. A line addressed (post paid,) to G. D., Parramatta Post Office, will meet due attention, for fourteen days. 2265

A MAN and his Wife, without incumbrance, the man as Butcher, or to take charge of a farm, or make himself useful; the woman as good Cook, having lived in some of the first families in England. Reference as to character in Sydney. Direct, post-paid, A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 2292

### CHEQUE LOST.

LOST or mislaid, a cheque dated 2nd August, drawn by William Yates, in favour of R. Haworth, on the Union Bank of Australia, for £20. All persons are hereby cautioned against cashing or negociating the above cheque, as payment has been stopped at the Bank.
R. HAWORTH.
Wollongong, August 7. 2284

FOUND.—A Diamond, which the owner can obtain, giving a satisfactory description of the setting, &c., on application to Mr. DARKE, at the Clarence River.
July 31. 2290

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a single gentleman, with or without board, pleasantly situated on the Race Course, Elizabeth-street. For particulars enquire at the *Herald* Office.
Sydney, August 7. 2236

### TO BUTCHERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

TO LET, a large and convenient House, with corner shop, two parlours, four bedrooms, with kitchen, cellar, &c., formerly the Napoleon Inn, at the corner of Kent and Windmill streets. The house is now undergoing a thorough repair. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 1714

TO LET, a commodious Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, in Kent-street South; rent 14s. per week; and two four-room Houses in Druitt-street West; rent 8s. per week each. Apply to
THOMAS HYNDES,
2247 Druitt-street.

TO BE LET, the Dwelling-house in Cumberland-street North, next to Sheriff Young's buildings, (now in the occupation of Mr. Scrutton) from the 1st of August. It contains five rooms and closet, has a good verandah facing the harbour, with detached kitchen, &c. Apply at the office of Mr MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 1305

TO LET, a commodious Store, situated in Macquarie-place, now in the occupation of G. R---s, merchant. For particulars apply to MORRIS CASTLE, next door to Dr Bland's, Pitt street. 1073

TO LET, a commodious House, containing twelve rooms in all, with stabling, and neat garden containing a vinery, &c., in Elizabeth-street South, near Liverpool-street. Apply to Mrs. NEWTON, on the premises. To save trouble, rent about £80 per annum. 1954

### BALMAIN.

TO BE LET, a Stone Cottage, with four rooms, two attics, verandah, detached kitchen, garden in the front, and a well of good water, main road, Waterview Estate. Apply to Mr. CHAPS, Baker, near the Presbyterian Chapel. 2266

TO LET, Monte Cristo, situated in Blue's Bay, North Shore, at present occupied by Mr. Jules Joubert. The House contains (4) four rooms, with kitchen and pantry detached, gardener's hut, and other conveniences, required for the accommodation and comfort of a small family. No expense or trouble having been spared, the gardens are in the best order, being stocked with all vegetables, fruit, and ornamental trees. The House has been lately painted and papered. Abundance of pure spring water at all times. Five minutes' walk from the Ferry. 500 yards water frontage, a wharf and slip to keep a boat; rent moderate. Apply to the present occupant, at the house; or at his Office, Miller's Point.
August 3. 1267

TO LET, No. 2, of Thurlow's-terrace. Surry Hills,—rent, £26 per annum. Apply at Messrs. THURLOW and GRANT's, solicitors, 308, Pitt-street. 84

TO LET, for a term of years, a Water Mill, in thorough order, driving two pair of stones, smutting and dressing machines. Good stores, cottage, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. GAUNSON. 4967

TO BE LET, Calder House, Newtown, within ten minutes' walk of the city, at present occupied by Mrs. Chisholm, either furnished or unfurnished, containing twelve rooms, with kitchen, store, laundry, and servants' rooms, coach-house, shed, and stabling for six horses, garden, and vineyard. Also, a paddock—about two acres. There is also another paddock containing about fifty acres, well watered, which could be let with the above if required, nine acres having been in cultivation. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mrs. CHISHOLM, Calder House. 2278

TO LET, UNDERCLIFF, situated at Cook's River, about six miles from Sydney. It consists of a cottage of eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with stable, &c. a large and well-stocked garden, and a cleared paddock of ten acres.

The Cook's River Omnibus runs to within about half-a-mile of Undercliff twice a-day. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
May 22 [illegible]

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE.
### WINDOW GLASS.
### TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

TO SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
400 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, BRITISH CROWN AND SHEET—
15 Boxes 24 x 18
25 Ditto 20 x 16
25 Ditto 18 x 16
25 Ditto 20 x 15
20 Ditto 18 x 14
20 Ditto 16 x 14
20 Ditto 18 x 12
10 Ditto 16 x 12
29 Ditto 14 x 12
60 Ditto 14 x 10
90 Ditto 12 x 10
36 Ditto 10 x 8
46 Boxes Sheet Picture and Window Glass—
1 Case 22 x 18
8 Ditto 40 x 24
2 Ditto 38 x 28
20 Ditto 42 x 26
6 Ditto 41 x 46
8 Ditto 42 x 48
Terms at sale. 1938

### TWELVE CASKS GLASSWARE.

TO GLASS DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Twelve casks glassware, comprising cut wine glasses, tumblers and decanters, cruets and salts, custards and jellies, liqueurs, champagnes and clarets
Deck lights, &c., &c.
Term at sale. 2066

### TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
7 BALES CORKS
6 Pockets hops (Kent)
1 Case curry powder
21 Ditto mustard
6 Ditto fruits
5 Ditto sauces.
Terms at sale. 2232

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

### SALE OF WINES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 12 o'clock,
The following assortment of WINES,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY SHIPMENTS.
Ex General Hewitt,
11 CASES PORT
4 Ditto Bucellas
1 Ditto claret.
Ex Honduras,
9 Cases sherry
7 Ditto port
1 Hogshead sherry
3 Quarter-casks port
11 Ditto sherry.
Ex Raymond.
2 Casks port wine
1 Ditto sherry
5 Octaves ditto.
Terms at sale. 2230

### LONDON VINEGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
WILL sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,
20 Hogsheads very superior London made Vinegar.
Terms at sale. 2229

FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 10.
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

### GREAT SALE OF FIFTY-FOUR PACKAGES OF SUPERIOR DRAPERY AND SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 10,
At 11 o'clock,
THE undermentioned superior assortment of useful Goods, just landed
EX PHOENICIAN,
54 BALES AND CASES,
Consisting of
Rough brown hollands
Extra stout drab moleskins
Ditto ditto ditto cords
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
7-8 town plate prints
5-4 ditto ditto ditto
7-8 handsome fancies in all the new styles and best qualities
7-8 and 5-4 navy blues
7-8 black and white prints
7-8 drab and chocolate furniture prints
27 to 38 inch grey shirtings
68 to 80 ditto ditto sheetings
36 inch white shirtings
36 ditto longcloth (*Horrock's*)
30 to 36 inch Derby dowlas
72 to 80 inch stout soft sheeting
White and black cotton hosiery
Brown and coloured half-hose
9-8 white supers
36 inch shirtings
72 inch grey sheetings
6-4 white and coloured rolled jaconets
7-8 handsome prints
30-inch twilled regattas
3-4 stout cotton ticks
6-4 black Orleans cloths
6-4 Coburgs
Stout drab moleskins
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
8-4 and 9-4 stout blankets
11-4 bright scarlet ditto
8-4 to 10-4 diaper rugs
Blue serge shirts, *all wool*
Ditto ditto union
Stout drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto ditto, double stitched
White shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Fine regattas
Stout Scotch twill shirts
A splendid assortment of dark vests
Ditto ditto fancy silk handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto black bandannas, &c.
Ditto ditto black and coloured ducapes
Terms at sale. 2306

### DAMAGED THREE-BUSHEL BAGS AND WOOLPACKS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX EMPRESS, GOBLE, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 10,
At 11 o'clock,
LS in triangle
EN { 81 }—250 Three-bushel bags
{ 84 }—250 Ditto ditto ditto
{ 79 }—43 Ditto ditto ditto
EX SCOTIA, STRICKLAND, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
LS in triangle
EN { 76 }—93 Woolpacks
10 Three-bushel bags
{ 75 }—31 Woolpacks
10 Three-bushel bags
Being all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 2304

### OLD MUNTZ METAL, COMPOSITION NAILS, 5½ INCH WARP, OLD ROPE, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at Fotheringham's Wharf,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 11,
At 10 o'clock,
A LOT of OLD MUNTZ YELLOW METAL
Ditto COMPOSITION NAILS
A 5½ INCH WARP
A LOT of OLD ROPE, &c.
Terms—Cash. 2305

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11,
At 12 o'clock.

### WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 11,
At 12 o'clock,
15 BALES clean fleece WOOL, a very superior sample
1200 Sheepskins
1 Cask Tallow.
Terms—Cash. 2303

### ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ASSORTED IRON, BLISTER, CAST AND SPRING STEEL, CUTLERY, HOPS, BEEF, EARTHENWARE, FLOUR, AND GLASS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 14,
At 11 o'clock,
1331 BARS } Iron assorted,
38 Bundles } 574 cwt. 3 qrs.
34 Bars } blister steel
16 Bundles }
18 bundles cast steel
5 Bundles spring steel
1 Cask cutlery
20 Pockets hops
38 Tierces beef
12 Crates earthenware
24 Bags flour
5 Boxes crown glass, 14 x 12
Terms at sale. 2226

BY AUCTION.

### A NEW TWO-STORIED HOUSE, ADJOINING MR. MOSELEY'S, NEAR MRS. THOMSON'S, PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 11,
A new two-storied House, containing 10 rooms, adjoining Mr. Moseley's new house on the Parramatta Road, 30 feet long. It is stone-built, and the carpenters' and joiners' work is first-rate, having cost the proprietor nearly £900, and it will be sold cheap; also, an Allotment adjoining 30 x 125.
☞ It is a splendid house for an Inn. 2279

FOR AUCTION.

### VALUABLE PREMISES, ADJOINING MR. DAVID HILL'S AND MR. MILLAR'S, IN ELIZABETH-STREET, RACE COURSE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY MR. STUBBS,
POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
All those valuable Houses and Premises, now occupied by the under-named respectable tenants, viz.:—
Lot 1. The house in possession of Mr. Grocott
2. The house " Mr. Walker
Producing £2 per week.
3. The house in possession of Mrs. Thomson, at 10s. per week
4. The house in possession of Mr. Comber, at 8s. per week
5. The house in possession of Mr. Morris, at 8s. per week
6. Two wooden houses, at 9s. per week

Full description will be advertised in Monday's *Sydney Morning Herald*, when the survey, it is presumed, will be completed.
Terms at sale.
TITLE FIRST-RATE.
☞ No disappointment to buyers. 2280

### EXPRESSLY FOR NEXT SATURDAY'S SALE.

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY.

BY MR. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 11,
At 11 o'clock.
CONSISTING of Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, Drawers, &c.
Terms—Cash, 2047

### HORSES. GIGS. CART AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his stables, in York-street,
ON SATURDAY,
At eleven o'clock,
A Clydesdale entire; two dun ponies; a town hackney; a gig horse; a cob pony, with light cart and harness; two gigs; one-horse phaeton; hooded gig; dog-cart; and several horses. 2309

### THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

### WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP-SKINS, TONGUES, LARD.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Stores,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9,
At eleven o'clock,
41 BALES WOOL,
104 casks Tallow
3178 Sheepskins
368 Hides
1 Cask Sheep's Tongues
2 Ditto Lard
Terms, cash, 2315

### MAGNIFICENT STATIONS IN THE GWYDER DISTRICT, WITH EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP, AND SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions from the proprietor who is leaving the colony for England, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9,
At half-past 12 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF
MR. ALLEN HICKEY'S SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS IN THE GWYDER DISTRICT.

TO capitalists desirous of availing themselves of the present favourable juncture for embarking extensively in pastoral pursuits, this sale presents an opportunity now of rare occurrence, of acquiring a most splendid, compact, and remunerative property. It is quite unnecessary for the auctioneer to eulogise it, but he is satisfied that all he might say in its commendation would be fully substantiated by parties acquainted therewith; and he is fully convinced that, with a few years of prudent management, this property will leave a handsome fortune to the buyer; the prospects for wool being most encouraging, whilst labour is speedily becoming plentiful. The station is deservedly reputed to be amongst the finest in the colony, and the stock of the best breed in the district. Mr. Mort will however confine himself to a simple enumeration of a few of the particulars of them, and earnestly solicits further inquiry.

THE STATION,
WHICH IS KNOWN AS
"WALLANGRA,"
Is situated in the district of the Gwyder, adjoining the runs of George Wyndham, Esq., and Messrs. Broadhurst and Ottley, of New England.
It is capable of carrying
25,000 SHEEP
AND
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE;
Indeed on one side of the river only Mr. Hickey has had 14,000 sheep depastured.
IT IS ABUNDANTLY WATERED
by the Macintyre River, which intersects the run for a distance of about twenty miles; independent of which there is a never-failing supply from numerous creeks and waterholes.

THE COUNTRY consists of open box and myall lands, interspersed with beautiful untimbered plains.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are of the most substantial and permanent nature, having been constructed at great outlay, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, who has spared no expense to make a superior and efficient establishment. They consist of—
Verandah cottage of five rooms, glazed and plastered, with detached kitchen and servant's room
An overseer's cottage, with store attached
A stone dairy
(The above are enclosed in a paled fence.)
Two huts for men at the head station
Huts at the sheep stations with hurdles or yards
Wool shed, 60 feet by 36 feet, floored with sawn timber
Wool room, with classing bins
Sheep pens attached to wool shed
Powerful lever press, with blocks, winch, and double iron bound boxes complete
Stockyards, subdivided into compartments, capable of holding 1200 head of cattle. (The strength of these is unsurpassed by any in the colony.)
Three rail grass paddock, of 500 acres, on the banks of the river
Three-rail cultivation paddock
Garden of three-quarters of an acre, securely fenced and planted with fruit trees

A glance at the above particulars must be conclusive as to the value of the run, for which it may be well to observe, the auctioneer was offered £1200, without any stock; and that, too, at a time when extensive runs by no means bore their present value.

THE SHEEP
ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED,
And consist of the following excellent return:—
620 Ewes, 5 to 6 years } To lamb in September.
800 " 4 "
1200 " 3 "
1100 " 2 "
1200 " yearling
1600 Wethers, 2 to 3 years
1220 " yearling
150 Rams (from the stock of S. A. Donaldson, Esq.)
200 Coarse Ewes, culled for the pot.
7990

Great attention has been paid to the breed of the above by the introduction of picked rams from the choice stock of S. A. Donaldson, Esq., at Tenterfield, and from which there will be at least 3000 lambs in September.

THE WOOL
ranks in the English market as one of the best Australian clips, and always brings the highest figure at the London sales. This is substantiated by the account sales. The clip was taken off on the first of October last year, and arrangements have been completed for shearing at the same date this season; and as drays are now in readiness on the station, the valuable clip of wool will be at once available to the purchaser!

THE CATTLE
are of the Durham breed, and nearly all the cows are broken to bail; new bulls have lately been purchased for them.

TERMS:
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; twenty-five per cent. on the order for delivery, and the residue by approved bills at six months' date, with interest at six per cent. per annum added.

BULLOCKS, DRAYS, IMPLEMENTS, AND STORES, all of which are of the best description, to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser. 2311

### A BEAUTIFUL STATION, WITH 1835 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, SITUATE IN THE MORETON BAY DISTRICT, AND JUST THE THING FOR A SMALL CAPITALIST OR YOUNG BEGINNER.

MR. MORT
IS instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9,
At half-past 12 o'clock,
620 Maiden ewes
1200 Ewes, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years old
60 Wethers
35 Rams
1835 More or less.

All warranted to be perfectly sound, and really good woolled sheep, the original stock being from the flocks of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Together with,
A small but compact and well watered Station, situated in the district of Moreton Bay, adjoining the well known runs of Messrs. M'Connell and Bigge, and only forty miles from Ipswich, the head of navigation.

It is known as "Harden," and will carry in two flocks about 5000 Sheep.

☞ This is a capital chance for a small capitalist, or young beginner, being excellent country, good Sheep, and in a very desirable locality.

TERMS:—Half cash; half approved bill at six months. 2312

### THE WALLANGRA STATION FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 9,
At half-past 12.

IN the description of this magnificent Sheep Property (for which see separate advertisement,) it was omitted to state that the distance from the Moreton Bay Boiling Establishment and the head of navigation at Ipswich is only 170 miles by a first-rate road, and about 200 miles from the navigation of the Clarence.

As the run is undoubtedly one of the best fattening runs in the colony, the above information is of importance to intending purchasers.

This is without any question as fine a property as ever was offered in the Sydney market.

For terms and full particulars see separate advertisement. 2240

### INVOICES OF SADDLERY, EX PHOENICIAN.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10,
At 11 o'clock,
TS and Co., S under, in diamond.
FOUR CASES SADDLERY AND SADDLERS' MATERIALS, &c.,
Viz.:—
Shaftoe hunting saddles
Hogskin saddles
Bridles, bits, stable collars
Gig furniture, gig collars
Chamoi skins, collar cloth
Diaper rugs, white serge
Gig saddles, spurs
Riding, jockey, gig, and other whips
Gutta-percha thongs
Malacca cane hunting whips
Powder flasks, portmanteaus, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 2313

### IN THE ESTATE OF MR. J. R. HALL.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

Saddles, Bridles, Cricket Bats, Wickets, Balls, &c., Chest Carpenters' Tools, &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10,
At 11 o'clock,
FIRST-RATE London-made hogskin Saddle
Ditto Bridle, Headstall, &c.
Superior Cricket Bats, Wickets, Balls, Quoits, &c., &c.
Chest of highly finished Carpenters' Tools.
Terms, cash. 2314

### SHEPHERD'S NURSERY.

THE Auction Sale of Ornamental SHRUBS AND FRUIT TREES, (In consequence of the wetness of the day.) IS POSTPONED.
TO SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 11,
At 11 o'clock.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, with full particulars of the different lots, will be ready for delivery on and after Wednesday; and in the meantime, the plants may be seen at the Nursery, (corner of Parramatta-street and Newtown-road,) on application.

The Auctioneer would remind parties that they ought not to lose so favourable a season for planting out, or so good an opportunity for purchasing. 2147

### LABOUR BAZAAR.
### WEEKLY HORSE SALES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell, at the above establishment,
Good horses
Carriages
Gigs
Carts
Orders will be received for the sales either at Mr. Moore's office, or at the Veterinary Repository. 2323

### ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALES OF HORSES,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

A VALUABLE lot of young, fresh, and useful horses are on the road for this sale. 2324

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

### DUNBAR'S BEST OIL BUTTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by public auction,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 9,
AT THE BON ACCORD WHARF,
(adjoining the Queen's Wharf)
At 11 o'clock precisely,
30 TUNS DUNBAR'S BEST OIL BUTTS,
Consisting of—
15 of 205 gallons
19 of 210 gallons
2 of 215 gallons
In lots to suit buyers.
Terms at sale. 2208

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

### LARGE SIZE GUNNY BAGS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 10,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Bales large size gunny bags.
Terms at sale. 2289

### BATHURST.

### SALE OF FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

MESSRS. SLOMAN AND TRESS will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17,
At 11 o'clock,
About 300 FRUIT TREES, consisting of various sorts of Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Pear, Apple, Cherry, &c.
Also,—
Gooseberries and Currants, in variety: Figs, Mulberries, Laurels, Bays, &c., &c., &c.
All the above are good, having been carefully selected by the proprietor from the best stock about Bathurst.
In the mean time parties may be supplied by private contract on application to the Auctioneers. 2185

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

### CAPITAL BUSINESS PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET NORTH,

OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. HYLAND AND CO., WHOLESALE AND SHIPPING BUTCHERS, SAUERBIER, BAKER, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
HAS been favoured with instructions to sell these
HIGHLY VALUABLE PREMISES,
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
IN 10 LOTS,
*As hereunder described, or in such manner as may be determined upon at the time of sale.*

LOT 1
Has 25 feet 4 inches frontage to George-street, by a depth of 87 feet 3 inches.

LOT 2
Has 40 feet 11 inches frontage to George-street, by a depth varying from 76 feet 3 inches, to 87 feet 3 inches.

LOT 3
Has 28 feet 6 inches frontage to George-street, by a depth of 87 feet 6 inches.

☞ *Note.—A right will be given to the purchaser of this Lot, to build over a gateway 10 feet wide, to join Lot 2, leaving a clear height of 12 feet.*

LOTS 4, 5, AND 6,
Have each a frontage of 33 feet to a road 16 feet wide, leading into George-street, by a depth of 28 feet 11 inches each.

LOT 7
Has a frontage of 34 feet to a road 16 feet wide, leading into George-street, by a depth of 28 feet 11 inches.

LOT 8
Has a frontage of 82 feet 6 inches, more or less, to a road 16 feet wide, leading into George-street, by a depth of 49 feet 4 inches.

LOT 9
Has a frontage of 31 feet to a reserved road 16 feet wide, leading into George-street, by a depth of 49 feet 6 inches.

LOT 10
Has a frontage of 31 feet to a reserved road 16 feet wide, leading into George-street, by a depth of 49 feet 4 inches.

The greater part of the above extensive scope of land, with the large range of buildings, including Shop, Dwelling house, &c., besides yard and outbuildings, is at present occupied by Messrs. Hyland and Co. The remaining part is let to Mr. Sauerbier, baker, and various other respectable tenants. The whole being under lease at £490 per annum.

☞ It is particularly deserving of notice that the intended continuation of Pitt-street to join the Circular Quay will pass just at the rear of this property, so as to give it a frontage thereto—a prospective advantage of no ordinary nature, independent of which, in its present state it is one of the best investments in City property that Sydney can offer.

Terms at sale.

PLANS ON VIEW AT THE MART. 161

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

### HIGHLY VALUABLE CENTRALLY SITUATED CITY PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF PREMISES IN PITT-STREET, NEAR MARKET-STREET,
*Opposite*
THE WILLOW TREE,
ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF G. R. NICHOLS, ESQ., M.L.C.

A STONE HOUSE IN ESSEX-LANE, NEAR THE SITE OF THE OLD JAIL.

THE RED HOUSE, WITH ABOUT AN ACRE AND A HALF OF LAND ON THE RIVER SIDE, AT BEDLAM FERRY;
AND
SEVERAL ALLOTMENTS, NEAR THE RED HOUSE.

MR. LYONS
HAS been favoured with instructions from the
DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA
To sell by public auction,
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

1st.
THAT VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND IN PITT-STREET, with Three Cottages and Shops thereon, near Market-street, opposite the "Willow Tree" and Moore's Labour Bazaar, having a frontage of 31 feet, by the very considerable depth of 189 feet, more or less. Bounded on the north by premises in the occupation of Mr. Driscoll, and on the south side by premises in the occupation of G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.L.C. The present rent of the premises is 31s. per week.

Owing to the *unusual depth* of this ground ample room is afforded for subdividing it into SIX CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, as shown by the plan at the mart, and in which manner it will be sold, OR IN ONE LOT, as may be determined by the voice of the company present on the morning of the sale.

*** *This is one of the best spots in Sydney for business, being near the Theatre, the Markets, and the numerous respectable establishments in Pitt-street.*

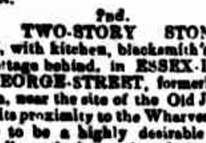
2nd.
THE TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, with kitchen, blacksmith's shop, and small Cottage behind, in ESSEX-LANE and NEW GEORGE-STREET, formerly licensed as an Inn, near the site of the Old Jail.

From its proximity to the Wharves, this must continue to be a highly desirable Freehold, and is well worth the notice of the capitalist. The completion of the Circular Wharf, will add materially to its value.

3rd.
THE RED HOUSE INN AND GROUNDS, Consisting of about 1½ acres, situate at BEDLAM FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER, a short distance from Sydney; and being the first landing place of the Steamers to Parramatta, and also being on the Great North Road, it is likely to become the centre of a future township;—when licensed, rental was £70 per annum.

4th.
SEPARATELY, OR IN SUCH LOTS AS MAY BE DECIDED AT TIME OF SALE.
FOURTEEN ALLOTMENTS OF GROUND NEAR THE RED HOUSE, some of them fronting THE PARRAMATTA RIVER, being— Lots No. 9, 15, 18, 19, 24, 30, 39, 43, 51, 53, 60, 76, 96, 126, the frontage of each allotment varying from 33 to 49 feet 6 inches, by depths varying from 99 to 191 feet, AS PER PLAN NOW ON VIEW AT THE MART.

A plan of the Pitt-street property is in preparation, and may be seen in a few days, at the Mart. Terms at sale 1652



### TO STAND, THIS SEASON,

AT TARRABUNDRA, TUMUT RIVER.

THE thorough-bred Blood Horse FIGARO.
Bred by Thomas Icely, Esq., M. C.
PEDIGREE:—
Bright bay, with black points; foaled, 7th October, 1844; sire, the imported horse Gil Blas, by Muley, out of Bequest; dam, Flora M'Ivor, by Emigrant; his dam, Cornelia, out of Manto, imported by Mr. Icely.
TERMS:
£2 10s. each mare, groomage, 2s. 6d.; three or more, the property of one person, £2 2s. Excellent and well-watered paddocks are in readiness, provided gratis until the 1st January, 1850, but no responsibility incurred.
All payments to be made before the removal of the mares.
August 8. 2269

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